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# PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

*Homage*
**TO OUR**
**DEPARTED**
**LEADER**



*By courtesy 'ANANDA VIKATAN'*

### [illegible]ng the Profound Sympathy of the Police of India to [illegible]thi [illegible]andhi at the passing away of our revered departed leader

## PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

[illegible] the Police of India, pay our homage and express our deep sense of sorrow an[illegible]s at the passing away of our revered leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and send to you our profound sympathies.

Standing at the cross-roads of good and evil, always barring the way to the evil and pointing the path to the good, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru worked as the greatest policeman for the nation. Even when the entire country was swayed by an emotional upsurge, either due to internal or external causes, his was the guiding light that showed the nation the right path. His vision of India was not limited to immediate goals. He not only worked to build a strong, united and secular India for all times but also dedicated himself to the cause of humanity all over the world.

It has been our honour and privilege to have been closely associated with him since the day of India's independence. Our failings and shortcomings were many, but Panditji understood our difficulties and inspired us with his words of cheer and all pervading warmth. He gave us new horizons and ideals to work for.

## தீர்மானம்.

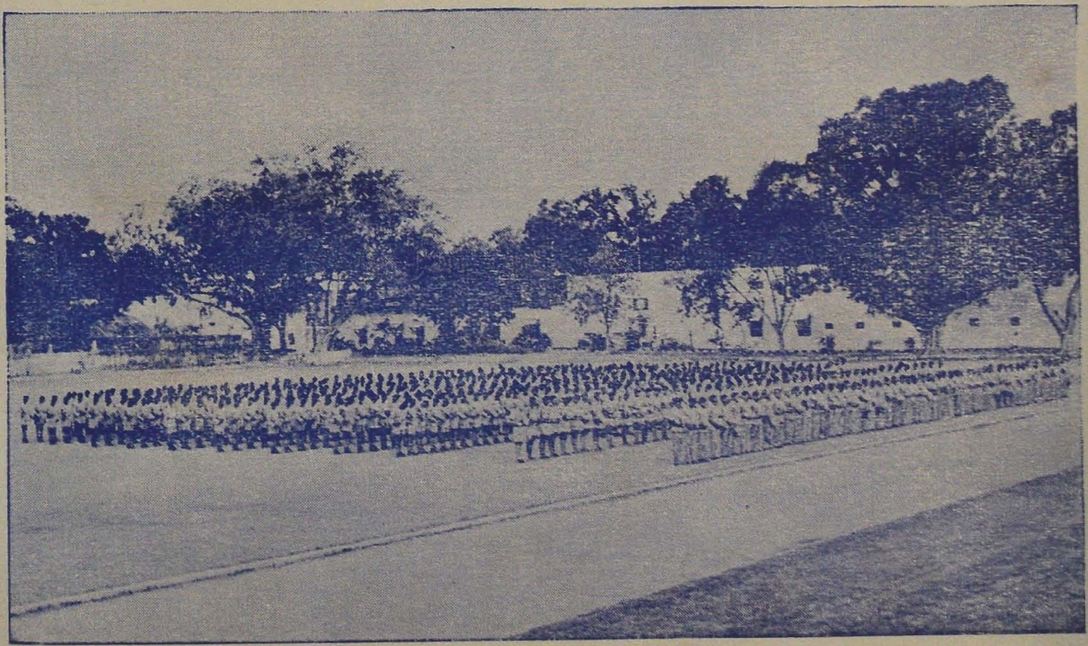
இந்திய நாட்டு போலீஸ் படையைச்சேர்ந்த நாங்கள் நமது வணக்கத்துக்குரிய தலைவர் பண்டிட் ஜவகர்லால் நேரு அவர்கள் மறைந்ததை முன்னிட்டு எங்களுடைய அஞ்சலியையும் அதனால் நாம் அடைந்துள்ள நஷ்டத்துக்காக எங்கள் துக்கத்தையும் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்வதுடன் எங்களுடைய ஆழ்ந்த அனுதாபங்களை தங்களுக்கு தெரியப்படுத்திக் கொள்கிறோம்.

நன்மை தீமைகளுக்கு மையமான இடத்தில் இருந்து, எப்பொழுதுமே தீமைக்கான வழியை மறித்து, நன்மைக்கான வழியையே காட்டி, இந்த நாட்டின் ஒரு தலைசிறந்த பாதுகாவலராகப் பணியாற்றியவர் பண்டிட் ஜவகர்லால் நேரு அவர்கள். உள்நாட்டு அல்லது வெளிநாட்டு விவகாரங்களின் காரணமாக நாட்டுமக்கள் உணர்ச்சி வசப்பட்டு கொதிப்படைந்த காலத்திலும், இந்த நாட்டுக்கு எப்பாதை நல்லது என்பதைக் காட்டும் ஒளிவிளக்காக அவர் அமைந்திருந்தார். உடனடித் தேவைகளைப் பூர்த்தி செய்து கொள்ளும் அளவோடு மட்டுமே அவர் இந்த நாட்டின் பால் கொண்ட கண்ணோட்டம் குறுகியதாக இருக்கவில்லை. அவர் ஒரு பலம் வாய்ந்த, ஐக்கிய, மதச் சார்பற்ற இந்தியா எக்காலத்திலும் நிலைத்து இருக்கும்படியாக அமைக்கப் பாடுபட்டதல்லாமல், உலகத்திலுள்ள மனித வர்க்கத்தை உய்விக்கவும் தன்னை அர்ப்பணித்துக் கொண்டார்.

இந்நாடு விடுதலை அடைந்த நாளிலிருந்து அவருடன் நெருங்கிய தொடர்பு கொள்ளும் வாய்ப்பினை பெற்றதை நாம் ஒரு பெரிய கௌரவமாகவும் பாக்கியமாகவும் கருதுகிறோம். நம்முடைய குறைகளும் குற்றங்களும் பலவகையானவைகளாக இருந்தபோதிலும், பண்டிட்ஜி நம்முடைய குறைபாடுகளை நன்கு உணர்ந்து, தம்முடைய உற்சாகமூட்டும் வார்த்தைகளாலும், கருணைமிகுந்த அன்பினாலும் நமக்கு ஊக்கமளித்துக் கொண்டு வந்தார். நாம் அடைவதற்குரிய குறிக்கோள்களையும், புதிய மார்க்கங்களையும் அவர் நமக்குக் காட்டியுள்ளார்.



Sri M. U. Mulk, B.A., I.P.S., Principal and Sri A. T. Joseph, B.A., Vice-Principal, P. T. C., Vellore, along with the Police personnel of the P. T. C., Vellore, express their deep sense of sorrow and pay homage to the revered departed leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on June 22, 1964 at The Police Training College, Vellore.



# RECEIVERS OF STOLEN PROPERTY

*By*

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THE average criminal is interested mainly in the money equivalent of the properties stolen by him. He wants that money to satisfy his craving for good food, clothes, women, wine, gambling and a fast life. He will rarely use the stolen articles himself because of the risk of detection. He will lose no time in converting the stolen property into money by selling it to that anti-social class of persons called Receivers of stolen property. The receivers pay for the stolen property only a small fraction of its actual value, and thus make huge profits. These enormous profits are the incentive that brings receivers into this illegal business and keep them in it, despite the risks. As long as a criminal has a safe receiver or receivers, he will go on committing crime with impunity. Receivers thus become an indirect factor contributing to the incidence and persistence of crime. There are some indeed who directly instigate the commission of crimes. Every police officer must therefore realise that the handling of a property crime cannot be stated to be complete until and unless, along with the criminal who committed the crime, the receiver is also brought to book. To be satisfied with booking the criminal alone, and letting the receiver go scot-free is like cutting the branch, but leaving the root, enabling crime to survive and grow.

2. When you take charge of a police-station, your foremost task will be the prevention and detection of crime. You will find that you can discharge the task satisfactorily only if you make a thorough and intelligent study of the station's crimes and criminals on the station's record for the last 10 years. The Station Crime History records of the station provide the entire material for such a study. This study will tell you what sort of crimes have been occurring; at what parts of the day, or night or week, or month or year; at what places they commonly occur; whether they present any feature suggestive of inter-connection or connection with similar cases in border stations; what sort of criminals have been found to operate, whether juveniles or adults; casuals or professionals, locals or non-locals; what sort of properties are generally stolen, how they are disposed of and whether any particular criminals or receivers have been repeatedly coming to notice; and what are the causes underlying the main significant features of crimes of

the jurisdiction. When you are equipped with all this knowledge you will find that you are well prepared to tackle any property crime reported in your jurisdiction, confidently and with a good chance of success.

3. Let us, to start with, focus our attention closely on the aspect of crime study, relating to the disposal of stolen properties and consider what general conclusions emerge. We have already stated one important conclusion viz., that the criminal is interested mainly in the cash that he steals, or the cash that he can get by disposal of other stolen properties. Because he quickly fritters away the money so got, it is usually difficult to recover the same, unless he is arrested very soon after the commission of the crimes. This stresses the importance of a general rule—the sooner the detection of a case, the greater the chances of a maximum recovery of property stolen in the case in their original form or of the proceeds of the sale of the stolen properties.

4. Quite frequently the nature of the property lost will suggest some possible places of disposal and sometimes some recognized places of disposal. Gold and silver articles will generally go to shroff shops or unscrupulous goldsmiths or silversmiths; metalware, vessels, copper wire and metallic articles which have metal value, etc. will go to vessel dealers or metal workers, etc., clothes, car parts, pens etc., to the second-hand markets; watches to watch repairers or dealers; cattle to specified shandies and cycles to cycle repairers and hirers and so on. A study of 10 years' crime records will tell you the main channels of property disposals ... local disposal facilities are not ...equate, or involve risk of detectio..., o... when non-local criminals operate, the chances are that disposals will be at the nearest convenient centres outside the jurisdiction. When similar properties are lost in a series of cases which appear to be the work of the same offender, the chances are that the disposals in all the cases are through a single receiver.

5. The circumstances of an occurrence will frequently give you a clear idea whether the offence is the work of a casual, or a professional. In the latter case, the chances are that the disposals are through a professional receiver, and it will be necessary in such cases to check all known receivers, particularly the receivers of the likely offenders. Professional criminals like the Koravas, Kallars, Kepmaris, etc., have well-defined *modus operandi* and their disposal habits are also known. The History sheets of criminals are required to show full details of the manner of disposal of stolen properties, the receivers etc., and therefore reference to the History sheets of likely criminals will give very useful data for investigations.

6. Wherever pawnshops exist, it is generally seen that both professional and casual offenders find these a very convenient agency for raising money by pledging stolen property. Disposals in pawnshops therefore require careful check in the wake of every occurrence. Properties stolen in crimes of one station's jurisdiction are generally disposed of in pawnshops in the jurisdiction of another station so as to make detection more difficult. It is most important therefore that as Station House

Officers, you should study the Crime and Occurrence Sheets thoroughly and be aware of the properties lost in cases of other stations, so that when you check pawnshops in your own jurisdiction, you might readily locate properties stolen in other stations. Again while checking the transactions in a pawnshop — they should be checked up-to-date each time from the last date of check—you may come across some pledges which are significant or obviously suspicious. The same individual repeatedly pledging watches, or pens, would, *Prima-facie* be suspicious. Or a costly jewel may have been pledged by a man who, when you check him, may not have the means to possess such a jewel. And frequently stolen property is never redeemed, and this makes it important to scrutinise long-standing pledges and time expired pledges which become due for auction.

7. When you study the crimes of a station for the last 10 years, you will find that the value of properties recovered to properties stolen each year is a small proportion indeed, and quite frequently the property recovered which will be only in a limited number of cases, does not represent the entire volume of properties lost in those cases. Now it must be conceded that each case detected is the best opportunity to secure the maximum recovery of properties in that and in other cases. There are several points that should be remembered in the investigation of a case, at the stage where the identity of the offender has been established. The first point to be established is what cases in addition to the one detected he is responsible for. Then details of what he did with each item of property in each case, and to whom he sold or pledged or entrusted them should be ascertained. The offender should then be questioned on other criminals known to him, the persons he has gambled with, and his own associates in crime, and details of the disposal channels of these individuals. Finally, when recovering the properties in any case, the receiver must be questioned on properties brought by the offender in question and also by other offenders on other occasions. If the receiver is a business man maintaining accounts of all these transactions, the entries relating to the stolen property must be seized, and the entries on his other transactions intelligently studied and probed into. By thus probing into the ramifications of the crime world both through the active criminal and the active receiver, a lot of valuable material can be collected for detecting other unlocated cases, and recovering more stolen property, and booking the criminals and receivers concerned in them.

8. When recovering stolen property in a case, no effort should be spared to recover all of it, and you should never rest content with recovering enough of it, only for obtaining a conviction in the case. The aim should be to give complete satisfaction to the complainant, and if this is done systematically in all cases, it is a sure way of earning public goodwill and co-operation. Frequently stolen jewels may be melted down by the receivers, or stolen money or the cash obtained by selling stolen property may be utilised by the offender to buy various articles like clothes, or a watch or a cycle etc. No effort must be spared to recover these as well. It is important here to remember the case law when a stolen article continues to be a stolen property and when it ceases to be so. An ingot obtained

by melting stolen jewels is stolen property. Money got by selling stolen jewels is not stolen property. Mutton or the skin of a stolen goat is stolen property. Currency notes got in exchange for stolen currency notes are stolen property. Normally when the receiver is convicted, the court will order the return of the stolen property to the complainant automatically while disposing of the case. But in the case of articles obtained from the proceeds of the stolen property and which cannot be described as stolen property, separate orders under section 517 Cr. P. C. must be specifically obtained from the court by setting forth the exact facts for making over all these articles to the complainant, to make up for as much of his loss as possible.

9. We will now come to a consideration of the law in regard to the prosecution of receivers. Sections 411 to 414 of the I.P.C. comprise the punitive sections under which receivers can be prosecuted; in applying these, however, it will be well first to consider how stolen property is defined in Sec.410 I.P.C. Stolen property is defined as property the possession of which has been transferred by theft, extortion, robbery, misappropriation or breach of trust, irrespective of whether such transfer was within or outside India. When such property comes back into the possession of the rightful owner, it ceases to be stolen property. Section 411 makes punishable the receiving or retention of stolen property; Sec. 412 provides a more severe punishment for receiving or retaining stolen property obtained by the commission of a dacoity or from a dacoit; Sec. 413 provides a similar sentence of 10 years imprisonment for any one habitually receiving or dealing in stolen property; and Sec. 414 punishes any one who assists in concealing or disposing of stolen property.

10. There are certain important points to be borne in mind in utilising these sections. First the property in respect of which a prosecution under these sections is proposed must be shown to be stolen property. This makes it necessary to successfully prosecute the thief or dacoit who actually stole the property, and thus establish the property to be stolen property. In this prosecution it will be frequently necessary to cite the receiver himself as a prosecution witness to say that the stolen properties in question were given to him by the accused, and it will be a rule of prudence to keep the receiver in good humour till the disposal of the prosecution and only afterwards consider the question of action against the receiver. If the recovery of the properties from the receiver can be proved without depending on him to testify to it, it would be preferable. Sometimes when a person is found in possession of property which he is unable to account for and which cannot be located in any specific case, Sec. 65 of the Madras City Police Act provides a useful basis for a prosecution and for confiscation of the properties.

11. The next important and perhaps the most vital aspect fo evidence in prosecutions Sec. 411 or 414 I. P. C. is to establish that the receiver knew or had reason to believe that the property in question was stolen property. The following extract from a note on this subject by Justice P. N. Ramaswami of the Madras High Court (M.W.N. Criminal No. 2 dated 2nd March 1959—February Part) gives a comprehensive

and pointed exposition of this aspect of evidence in such cases :

In regard to cases frequently arising before a Magistrate of receiving of stolen properties, three matters require consideration viz.,

(a) evidence that should be collected in such cases for the successful prosecution of the offenders ;

(b) the answer to oft-repeated questions put concerning identification of things not singular or rare but one of a multitude of other things in most respects like it, e. g. clothing, jewellery etc., by the owners; and

(c) the type-design charge which has to be framed in such cases.

In this connection it should be remembered that stolen property is defined in Sec. 410 I. P. C. and a person receiving property, which is not stolen property as defined in Sec. 410 I. P. C. is not guilty of an offence under Sce. 411, I. P. C. although at the time of receiving it, he erroneously believes it to be stolen N. U. C. 389 (Issup). Property into which stolen property is converted or exchanged is not stolen property. 1881, P. R. 89 (Subbachand). Exchanged Currency notes are stolen property, 1944 Sind 237; 46 Cr. L. J. 243 (Sugnomal) (Mowla Bux) 11 Cr. L. J. 730. Mutton of a stolen sheep would be stolen property. 2 East P. C. 617 (Cowell.) If ornaments were sold the money would not be stolen property. But an ingot of gold or silver obtained by melting gold or silver articles which were stolen does not cease to be stolen property. 1953 M. W. N. 918 (Lingiah).

Point 1 :—The following evidence should be collected — if procurable — to show knowledge :—

(1) Confession and statement of the thieves who brought the fact that the property was stolen to the receiver's knowledge.

(2) Statements of witnesses who knew or heard the fact being brought to his knowledge.

(3) Receiver's previous knowledge that the property was stolen.

In the absence of the above proof, the facts furnishing grounds for believing that the property was stolen should be detected. Such facts may be :

(a) Purchasing property at lower price than its market value.

This frequently happens in the case of stolen property. The seller and purchaser both understand each other and the bargain is generally settled without altercation. This can be proved by the statement of the parties and witnesses in whose presence the business was transacted.

(b) The time and place of receiving.

When the time and place of such transaction are unusual or unreasonable, it raises a strong presumption that the transaction was illegal. The investigating officer should find out the person—if any—who might have witnessed the transaction.

(c) The nature of an article received as compared with the nature of the person from whom received.

This refers to the case where a valuable article is being sold by an ordinary person and which affords a clear indication to a receiver that the thing is entirely beyond the means of the seller. The same presumption is also created when the ornament offered for sale is such as is not worn by a particular caste to which the person selling it belongs.

(d) Circumstances under which stolen property was recovered.

If at the time of a search, stolen property is recovered from unusual places, being buried underground, concealed within walls etc., it is clear indication of the receiver's belief as to its nature.

(e) Recovery of property forming the product of several crimes.

Such recovery in addition to furnishing grounds on which the receiver's belief may be based—is a clear proof of his being habitual. In the latter case, further proof that the property was received at different times is necessary.

(f) Previous or subsequent conduct of the receiver or of his relatives and associates.

Particular instances, illustrating the above, are the receiver's expression of anxiety before or at the time of the search of his house; his denial when told by the police of knowledge as to the presence of such property, and the recovery of the same during subsequent house search, attempts on his part to remove stolen property; attempts to gain time to do away with stolen property; his endeavour to prevent or obstruct a police officer from making search of his house; his refusal to open the door of his house; his refusal to produce the key of a receptacle from which stolen property has subsequently been recovered; an attempt by him to run away with stolen property; his fight or escape subsequent to the recovery of the property; attempts by him to remove names or other marks engraved upon the property; or any clear indication of an attempt by him to eradicate identification marks or tamper with the form of the article. His previous conviction for receiving stolen property also comes under this clause.

(g) Knowledge as to the character of the person from whom stolen property is received.

If the receiver is aware that the giver is a reputed bad character, ex-convict, or thief, he should have reason to believe that the property received from such persons is the produce of crime.

The seller's anxiety to get rid of property by hook or by crook, and precautions by him to avoid being seen with it by others are instances of the above. Such symptoms must have their reasons and receivers should possess sufficient intelligence to draw the necessary inference.

12. It must be remembered that when stolen properties are pledged say with a pawnbroker, the pawnbroker will not be liable u/s 411 to 414 I. P. C. for the simple reason that he has received the properties on pledge in the course of his legitimate business. Prosecutions in cases where the receivers claim to have received the properties on pledge must carefully establish that the properties were not received on pledge but were actually purchased at a low price, under the guise of a pledge.

13. It is very important in the interests of the successful prosecution of criminals and their receivers that the complaint should invariably contain adequate details for a conclusive identification of the stolen properties, or at least a statement that such details will be furnished shortly. In the case of articles that are normally not identifiable the complaint should contain a categoric statement of the complainant's ability to identify the property lost, and should as far as possible, include descriptive particulars of identifiable articles lost, with which or in which the unidentifiable articles were kept. For example, if currency notes are lost and their numbers are not known, their being kept in a purse of a specified description, or in an envelope with some identifiable writing on it, or their being kept along with other identifiable articles are facts which along with a recovery of these articles, would strengthen the prosecution in such cases. For want of such evidence, cases may fail in court and what is more, courts may even order the return of the unidentified stolen properties to the offenders or receivers from whom they were seized. This aspect of evidence should never be forgotten in the investigation or prosecution of cases against offenders and their receivers. It will be worthwhile to recall here a very important and helpful judgment of Justice Ramaswamy of the Madras High Court (1943 M. W. N. (Cr.) 282) which can well be cited in regard to articles, the complainant's ownership of which is assailed on grounds of identification. In this judgment the judge states that the fact that one can identify the fountain pen, wristwatch, clothes, wife's jewels, etc., in the midst of a multitude of similar things, without being able to formulate any cogent or intelligent reasons for the identification, would show it is facetious to discredit such identification on the ground that no reasons have been formulated for the same.

14. We may consider certain general measures which will have a good effect in controlling the channels with which stolen properties are likely to find their way, and these are measures which should be taken by every Station House Officer and District Intelligence Bureau as a matter of course. A classified list of identifiable properties

stolen in all stations must be published every month by the District Intelligence Bureau and distributed to every police station of the district and border police stations and border District Intelligence Bureaux. These monthly lists must in turn be distributed under acknowledgment to all pawn brokers, shroff shopkeepers, auctioneers, dealers in metal wares, second-hand goods etc. Sec. 17 (3) Madras Pawn Brokers Act and Sec. 28 Madras City Police Act cast a legal obligation on these agencies to report forthwith the offer to them for sale or pledge of any of the properties featuring on these lists, and they are liable for prosecution if they fail to do so. Where such agencies are not under legal obligation to do so, they should be requested to look out for the particular category of articles that may come to their notice for the purposes specified above. It will thus be useful to distribute copies of these lists to agencies like Panchayats and Municipalities to which stolen cycles may come for being licensed, Railway Parcel Booking offices and Road Transport Booking offices to which stolen cycles may be entrusted for transport, Cycle shopkeepers and hirers to whom stolen cycles may come for sale or repair, Watch dealers and repairers to whom stolen watches may be brought for sale or repair, Post offices to which applications may be made for licenses for stolen radios, Radio dealers and repairers to whom such radios may come for sale or repair, and likewise all other agencies to which various manufactured articles carrying marks of identity may be brought for licensing, repairs or sale. Such action will ensure—

(a) these agencies will be alert against such properties coming to their notice.

(b) knowing that all these agencies have been alerted, thieves will find disposal of property more difficult.

(c) guilty knowledge can be proved against agencies buying stolen properties despite being given advance information about these stolen properties through these lists. It will also be a good general measure to do incessant propaganda in the newspapers and other organs of publicity, advising the public to invariably consult the stolen property lists available in the nearest police stations before unwillingly buying second-hand articles that later turn out to be stolen.

15. In addition to the above general measures which will make disposal of stolen property more difficult, and facilitate the quick detection of such disposal, we may finally consider how best to control known individuals who receive stolen property and manage to cleverly evade the clutches of the law. The best course of action is to History sheet them and take the occasion of every investigation to check their accounts and place of business and watch persons who come to transact bnsiness with them. This will act as a deterrent on criminals, who will avoid going to these receivers for fear of detection, and on the receivers themselves.

16. By this multi-pronged action in regard to receivers of stolen property and the various possible channels into which stolen properties are likely to find their way, from angles of prevention, detection and prosecution, you will be making a very effective contribution to your main job, the prevention and detection of crime.

# Police Administration IN Decentralised Democracy

*By*

M. U. MULK, I.P.S.,

*Principal, State Police Training College, Vellore.*

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*Problem posed by Village Panchayats is of immediate concern to the Police.*

THE subject, "Police Administration", as such, embraces a vast field of human activity and comprises, many facets of police administration peculiar to conditions of life, not only in the big cities and towns but also in the far-flung rural parts of the country. As time and space will not admit of a full-fledged discussion of a subject of this magnitude, it is proposed to deal, here, only with such of the more pressing police problems which are of immediate concern to us and to endeavour to suggest measures that may provide a basis for a better system of policing of the villages which, in the wake of independence, have emerged into importance through the institution of the "Village Panchayats". The Village Panchayats, thus established at "ground level" in most parts of the country have, of late, come to attract the attention of the police administrators.

II. *Municipal Corporations and Municipalities in cities and towns which are also self - governing institutions, do not pose any police problem.*

Self-governing institutions, similar to the Village Panchayats have continued to exist for a long time in the big cities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, and in other similar urban centres, but they do not seem to have so much exercised the minds of the police administrators as the Village Panchayats have, in recent times done, by attempting to take over, in certain places, the police functions from a time-honoured Governmental agency and by seeking to place that agency under their control on the ground that they alone are the only best suited popular institutions of the village community to cater to all the needs of that community.

III. *Village Panchayats established by State Governments entrusted with Development work to reconstruct villages as self-contained economic units.*

In India, villages do, no doubt, form the bulk of the Indian nation. In democracy, it is the people who rule. In a welfare State, the wishes and welfare of the people are of vital concern to any popular Government. All this, of course, is the result of deep thought and research. The State Governments, by appropriate State Legislation, have therefore established Village Panchayats in most rural parts of the country. The excluded areas for these panchayats are the municipalities, cantonments and municipal corporations and certain townships. In spite of these progressive measures on the part of the Government, the growing tendency of the rural population in certain parts of the country to migrate to the more flourishing and progressive industrial towns and cities has not abated. The process continues, thereby upsetting, to that extent, all governmental plans and arrangement. It is in this context that it has become necessary to go into the whole question in some detail in an endeavour to seek a suitable solution to this new police problem, to the extent possible.

IV. *Peace and security in villages is essential for the nation's progress.*

Progress and prosperity of a nation depend very much on the sense of security which the citizens of that nation enjoy in the country. In a country like India, where about 80 per cent of her population reside in and come from the villages, peace and security prevailing in the big cities and municipal towns, where only 20 per cent of India's population resides, will alone be not enough. Peace and security in the villages is of paramount importance for the growth of the nation, as a whole. Without peace and security in the villages, there could be very little progress and prosperity for the nation itself. *Providing for and ensuring peace and security in the villages is the statutory responsibility of the Police.* But, how could any police organisation guard every village in a vast country like India? It is difficult for any Government to provide police to guard every village in this vast country. It must still be realised that the village forms the ultimate link in the administrative chain of the Governmental machinery. Peace and Security in villages are therefore pre-requisites for nation's progress.

*Hereditary village Headman and Talayaris have lost their local influence. Need they be replaced by a dynamic organisation?*

The Indian Government wants democracy to take deep roots in the Indian soil. If democracy were really to take such deep roots in the Indian soil and flourish, as it must, it must first take such roots in her villages, where Village Panchayats have come to stay. It is only from these Village Panchayats that democracy will have proper scope for its growth to its full stature. The foundations for the administrative edifice of the State and of Central Governments must necessarily be strong at the bottom and at the ground level. If that edifice were to be built up on weak foundations, one cannot expect that edifice to remain unaffected for

long. *When the social pattern in the life of a community has undergone a radical change at the ground level, informed circles urge that the other administrative and executive institutions, co-existing and functioning in these rural parts must also undergo a corresponding change to fit in with the changed pattern of rural administration and with the prevailing spirit of the times.* This school of thought, therefore, has been demanding the replacement, at the village level, of the existing system of village police administration by a more dynamic organisation. In their view, the Village Panchayats which are in the nature of "miniature republics" in those areas are best suited for the task The reasoning proceeds on the basis that police duties at village level can no more be expected to be performed as satisfactorily as before through the age-old, but out-of-date, governmental agency of the village-headmen and village talayaris. In a large measure, these paid village Government servants, have no doubt, lost their original importance, status, significance and influence with the emergence of more powerful units of self-government in their own areas. In any case, they have outlived their original usefulness or have been so over-burdened with other Governmental duties in the present set-up, that they are unable to spare any time to do any real village police work. In this view of the matter, *this school feels that the elected representatives of the people who form the Village Panchayats are alone the most appropriate instruments of the Government in its present set-up for the maintenance of the public order in their own areas and for the policing of the rural parts.*

V. *Enlistment of additional Police constables solely for village patrol work suggested as a solution to the problem.*

Another school is also of the view that the institutions of the village headman and the village talayari for police duties in the rural parts of the country have become anachronistic after the establishment of Panchayat-i-Raj. According to them, *the real solution to the problem is the enlistment of additional police constables for the patrolling of groups of villages, on the basis of one constable for each group of 3 to 4 contiguous villages.* The other alternative would be to *increase the emoluments of the village headman and talayaris* which is bound to be prohibitive and unacceptable, to Government, and, for that reason, is less preferable.

VI. *Transfer of control over village police officials from the District Collector to the District Superintendent of Police is yet another solution suggested.*

Yet another school feels that there is nothing wrong in the continuance of existing system of the village police through the medium of the village headmen and the village talayaris, provided these village officials do not continue under the control of the Revenue officials. So long as the District Collector continues to be the chief controling executive at the district level, the village officers will naturally look up to officers of that department, and not to officers of the Police Department, for the furtherance of their own interests. However, it is argued that since these village officers are expected

to do police duties at village level, it is but proper that they come under the control and supervision of officers of the Police Department instead of under the control of officers of the Revenue Depnrtmet. According to this view, if they are actually placed under the control of the Police Department, the duties of which department they have to perform under statutory provisions of law, they will turn out better and more efficient service.

VII. *Retention of the existing Village Police System but need to revitalise the system by reorientating police methods and technique without additional cost to Government suggested as a realistic approach to the problem.*

Yet another school suggests that it will not be within the competence of the police to agitate for and seek to encroach upon functions which are within the exclusive province of other constituted bodies but only to reorientate their methcds and techniques in such a way as to obtain the maximum results with the minimum of expense to the Government. The advantages resulting from such a realistic, sober and balanced approach to the problem are that the existing police set-up at the villages could be revitalised and *geared up to a high pitch of efficiency by the combined efforts of the Police and Revenue Departments and by pressing into service the non-official agencies of the village panchayats*, to the extent contemplated by law.

VIII. In the pages that follow, an attempt will, therefore, be made to determine the relative merits and demerits of the various views and to arrive at a more rational solution to the problem, if possible.

A. *Proposal advocating the transference of the village police duties to the Village Panchayats—Discussed.*

1. This school is of the view that

(i) the system of Village Panchayats is based on the principle of greater democratic decentralisation of political and economic power which is an essential aspect of democracy,

(ii) panchayats in India have been recognised as living centres of real democracy throughout the ages and that their existence is a clear indication of the fact that our civilisation and national character are firmly rooted in democracy,

(iii) the functioning of these small administrative units in the villages has always provided a good training ground for public leaders and statesmen from the Grama Sabha to the Lok Sabha,

(iv) the Central Council of Social Self-Government in its 5th meeting at Hyderabad in 1959 advocated genuine transference of power to the people and to evolve a system as will facilitate further devolution and dispersal of powers and responsibilities in the future,

(v) *this process of democratic decentralisation of power cannot be complete without the transference of the functions and powers of the village police from the government officials in the village to the Village Panchayats, and,*

(vi) these "autonomous" institutions will not be able to undertake and execute satisfactorily all developmental programmes at the village level, unless, as representatives of the local people, they are vested with powers now enjoyed *by the "village government officials."*

2. *Integration of the Village Police with the Village Panchayats and conferring legal powers for police duties on commander of the Village Volunteer Force being experimented in Bihar.*

The "integration," on an experimental basis, of the rural police with the Village Panchayats by local legislation is under way in some States. In Bihar, the principal officer of the Village Volunteer Force is vested with legal authority to carry out the objectives of this "integration scheme" and to enable him to deal with law and order problems of an urgent nature in the remote rural parts of the country. Members of the public and all voluntary forces may no doubt, exercise Police powers under Sec. 59 Cr. P. C in any emergency.

3. *Madras State continues to retain hereditary Stipendiary Revenue village officials for police duties.*

While so, in the Madras State, the village police work is still carried on through the agency of the age-old institutions of the village police. So far as Madras State is concerned, the existing system is, by and large, continuing to function satisfactorily, of course, depending upon the amount of interest taken and the enthusiasm displayed by the Station-House Officer for enlisting the co-operation and for utilising the services, to the best advantage possible, of the village Headman and Talayari. *Police problems from State to State, no doubt, vary and each State is entitled to devise ways and means, within its competence, to find solution for problems, peculiar to its own State.*

*1961 Administration Report of Madras State presents a favourable crime picture with decrease in crime and increase in detection percentage.*

The Administration Report of the Police Department of the Madras State for the year 1961 gives an idea of the crime position in the State. "The year (1961) was marked by a decrease in cognizable crime and grave crime. Grave crime recorded a decrease of 7.6 per cent, cases of dacoity registered a 50 per cent decrease, cases of robbery a decrease of 19.1 per cent, house-breakings, a decrease of 16.1 per cent, cattle thefts, a decrease of 15.1 per cent and ordinary thefts, a decrease of 17.1 per cent." Coupled with the decrease of crime, the percentage of detection of cognizable crime in 1961 was 50.4 as against 48.3 in 1960 and 48.0 in 1959. These brief particulars would, it is hoped, give the crime picture in this State at the present moment. It will also be seen therefrom that *the crime situation is not of such a grave nature as in certain other*

*states of the country as to call for measures in advance of the times because of the establishment of the village panchayats in the rural parts of the country.* The need for a change in the pattern of the village police administration in this State is no doubt engaging attention, all the same.

*The Madras State Police Regulations conform to the basic Principles of the Central Police Regulations of 1861, concerning the set-up, powers and duties of Village Headmen and Talayaris.*

The State Regulations continue to be in conformity with the general pattern contemplated and laid down in the Police Act of 1861, supplemented by the recommendations of the Police Commission of 1902. *Regulation XI of 1816 of the Madras Government, supplemented by appropriate provisions in the State Village Officers'* and Ryots' Manual (1931 Edition), *still continue to govern the powers, duties and responsibilities of the Village Officers in their relations with the Police for the prevention, detection and prosecution of crime and for the surveillance, watch and control of the habitual offenders residing within the respective jurisdiction of these Village Officers. In this view of the matter, in the opinion of this writer, time is not yet ripe for the transference of these primary police duties from the hereditary or stipendiary village headmen and talayaris to the village panchayats.*

*Transfer of police powers and duties of Village Magistrates and Talayaris to the Village Panchayats not desirable.*

These Village Panchayats depend for their very existence on the group loyalties of groups of differing political outlook and allegiance. As such, Village Panchayats have potentialities more for furthering the political interests of groups who are numerically strong in each area and, thereby hinder and hamper the much-needed smooth working of the Governmental machinery, instead of helping it. Thus, in due process of time, *they should tend to disturb the unity and solidarity of each local area.* In any case, this view of the matter is not one to be ignored altogether. It does merit serious thought, as any measures undertaken, or changes brought about, *should not work to the prejudice of the unity and integrity of the country, which a unified police system has the advantage of achieving so far and which the framers of the Constitution have only been anxious to preserve in the larger interests of the country, as a whole.*

4. *Municipal Corporations in Cities and Municipalities in towns do not exercise Police Powers. Hence, Panchayats also cannot do so.*

It is well known that Municipal Corporations in the big cities and Municipalities in other Municipal Centres were not vested, and rightly so with statutory powers over the police in their respective jurisdictions. While so, the Village Panchayats alone cannot become competent to exercise any such police powers in their jurisdictions. It is felt, therefore, that the Village Panchayats are not statutorily competent to take over the Village Police duties on themselves or to exercise the powers vested with the Village Magistrate and the Village Talayari by appropriate provisions of the Central and Local Acts and Regulations. *The principal services entrusted to Village*

*Panchayats in Madras State,* as perhaps elsewhere, *are education, sanitation, development programmes which are all "non-police" in nature.* Article 309 of the Constitution prescribes the manner of recruitment, conditions of service of persons "appointed to each public service" and post in connection with the affairs of the Union or the State. Self-Government by Gram Panchayats and safety and security of the people are the responsibility of two different public services.

B. Institution of regular police constables for patrolling groups of three or four contiguous villages as an effective instrument for more effective policing of the *rural parts.—Discussed:*

*The system similar to that of the County and Borough Police in the British Police system not suitable to Indian conditions.*

It is not known whether any State has implemented this scheme. The results of the experiment, if any, are also not known. However, an experiment, similar to this, namely, "One-man police stations" made in a State is said to have floundered and is said to have led to problems least thought of by the sponsors. For, instead of solving police problems at the village level as was expected of them, the system led to unforeseen and not altogether desirable results, as rival political parties and village factions began to raise their ugly heads and tried to exploit these petty police officials more for their vested interests. Apart from this, it is common knowledge that our constabulary do not enjoy the same status as constables employed on similar duties in the counties and boroughs in countries like Great Britain under the British police system. Nor, are even our more important crime and factious villages provided with or connected by telephones to serve as an effective means for check on the conduct of any erring constable. The system is not, therefore, devoid of inherent defects and dangers, even assuming that financial considerations do not operate as a bar to their implementation on an All-India basis. In point of fact, the additional expenditure which the proposal of employment of full-fledged regular policemen in each and every big village, or in each and every group of 3 or 4 small villages as units of police administration in the rural areas of the country is bound to be prohibitive. State Governments will naturally be shy in the acceptance of this proposal. For that reason, a proposal of this kind is not likely to go through. Even if it does, the element of surprise which a sudden visit to the village by a Police Constable, Head Constable, Sub-Inspector or Inspector has at present will be lost, if criminals in the rural areas, who have to be kept under close watch, come to know about the regularity of the routine rounds of the Constable in a set, unintelligent pattern. Such a system, if introduced in rural parts, will only provide every opportunity to the criminal gangs and habitual offenders to keep track of the movements of the beat constable and carry on objectionable activities behind the constable's very back. In any case, such a beat Police Constable could be isolated and insulated and rendered harmless in the long run. Madras State Police Standing Order 377 also prohibits an uncontrolled deputation of constables on

village beat duty, except under definite orders and for a definite purpose, each time.

C. Need for revitalising the existing village police system by transfer of control from the District Collector to the *Superintendent of police*: *Discussed*:

(1) *Direct control over village police officials by Police advocated without proper appreciation of additional cost to be met by Police Department.*

This suggestion arises from a desire to take full responsibility for the police duties at the village level by having direct control over the village police officials for a more effective and uniform pattern of police administration. The inherent defect of this proposal also, is that it would involve additional expenditure under the "Police budget". When the department takes over the services of these village officials under their direct control, it cannot do so without paying them for those services to the department which at present, they have the advantage of having without any such additional cost to the Police Department. Village Police officers in most of the States, where such a system exists, are usually paid by the Revenue Department. The advantages resulting from the proposed transfer of control from the Revenue Department to the Police Department would thus be offset by the enormity in the increase in additional expenditure which the department would have to incur if these proposed changes were given effect to. For this reason, it will not be advantageous to the department, purely from a financial point of view to attempt to change the existing system, as proposed above. In any case, if the Village headmen and talayaris were to lose their many-sided personality which, by their very nature, now helps them to play an intelligent role in the matter of control of crime and criminals, their existence in the villages as sole representatives of the police would only expose them to the danger of being effectively counteracted by criminals and other law-breakers. Their present multi-purpose role is of great advantage to the police, in that, while appearing to be innocuous, it has potentialities for effective crime control and intelligence, which will never be available to them, once their identity with the Police Department becomes a public secret to the village community.

(2) *Official and non-official Governmenta machinery is the pattern of Government contemplated by the framers of the Constitution.*

The Village Headman is the last limb of the Government in the village. The District Collector is the first limb of the Government at the district level. The Government depends on the District Collector for the general administration of the district, as a whole. The Collector depends on the services of the village officials at the village level. Thus, the continuity in the various links in the chain of Governmental administration had been and is being maintained. "In India, we have had a chequered history, but (our history is) a continuing one." *We must be alive to the danger of short-cuts. The princes of India and the zamindars were the chief props of the British rulers. The other prop was the agency of the Government from the village upwards to the State and Union Headquarters.* After

independence, our administrators have chosen to retain both these two institutions by allowing the zamindars and landed aristocracy as normal citizens of the new democracy. The servants of the Government, by and large, have also given an even more admirable account of themselves in their changed role under their new masters." To expect, therefore, the District Collector to agree to the proposal of transferring the village headman and the village talayari to the control of the Police Department, besides being unprofitable to the Department from more than one point of view, would also be in the nature of making a departure from the established policy of the Government and, as such, the proposal is not likely to meet with favour from other quarters, more so, from the Chief Executive District authority, namely, the Collector himself and from other higher officers of the Government. *Therefore, so long as the institution of the District Collector continues to exist, it would only be fit and proper for the village police machinery also to continue to function under the control of the Revenue Department which pays and maintains it. Its present dual role, both under the Revenue Department and the Police Department is a better and greater crime deterrent.* Thus, an adequate and realistic approach to the problem has enabled the picture being seen from the other side, and from the view-point of the Revenue Department itself.

(3) *State Police Regulations to be in conformity with the basic principles of the Central Police Act.*

From a constitutional angle also, it is seen that the general pattern of police administration in India, both before and after independence, has been the same as was laid down by the Police Act V of 1861, supplemented later by the recommendations of the Police Commission of 1902. The State Legislatures have been alive to these basic principles of the Central Act. State Legislations, such as were passed for the effective Police administration of each State, were so passed without bringing the provisions of such local enactments into conflict with the main provisions of the Central Act. Constitutionally, the Police force provided by the 1861 Act is a provincialised police, administered by the State Government, subject, however, to the directive principles of the Central Police Act.

(4) *Constitutionally, states are not competent to pass any law for subordinating the police to the control of the Village Panchayat.*

Constitutionally, the subject of Village Panchayats is also a provincial subject within the competence of the State Legislature. In respect, however, of the subject of "Police," the Central Government has made a significant distinction for the purpose of *having throughout the country, a uniform pattern of Police administration.* "Therefore, while the State is competent to pass any legislation of a local character on the subject of Village Panchayats within the powers delegated to it under the Constitution, it is not free to establish police forces on lines different from those laid down, nor *are they competent to alter the status, powers and responsibilities of the police without bringing about an amendment to the Central Act.*" In view of Article 309 of the Constitution, Village

Panchayat Acts of the State Governments will not, it is felt, have legal competence to interfere with the provisions of the Police Act and Regulations which are based on the pattern of the Central Act. Thus, "any enactment by a State Legislature which, for instance, seeks to, or has the effect of seeking to change the existing set-up of the police, (be it at the village level or otherwise,) and which actually has a tendency to subordinate the (village) police to the local panchayat would not be in conformity with the basic principles and intentions of the original Act." On the other hand, *such a measure is likely to jeopardise,* in its own time, *the unity and integrity of the country so much treasured in the Constitution.* The subject, must, therefore, be looked into in its entirety and from an objective point of view.

By Article 257 (1) of the Constitution, States' limitations in matters of wider national interest have been clearly demarcated. This Article reads as follows:

*Where States err, the Central Government has competency to interfere.*

"The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as not to impede or prejudice the executive power of the Union and that the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directives to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose". Thus, so long as Act V of 1861 which governs the police administration throughout the country holds good, so long should the subject of the Village police necessarily continue to be the responsibility of the chief executive agent of the Government at the District level, namely, the District Collector who gives that service free of cost to the Police Department "without having the right to interfere with the internal administration of the Police Department."

IX. *"Police Station" is an important unit of Police Administration but is overburdened with additional work in the existing set-up; and, hence, police administration in rural areas is generally affected in spite of existing regulations.*

The most important unit of police administration since the passing of the Police Act, 1861, is the Police Station. It is at the level of the police station that the public are most in touch with the police and the police with the public. Whether it be in a large city or town, or in a remote hamlet of the far-flung rural parts of the country, it is the police station which is the place where people come wih their troubles and grievances against their neighbours or against persons known or unknown from whom they apprehend or have suffered harm or injury to their person or property. In dealing with the complaints from the public, the Station House Officer is guided by statutory provisions of law under Chapter XIV of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the II Schedule of the Code, which sets forth all matters of a cognizable nature. To ensure that the Sub-Inspector discharges his duties efficiently in big cities and municipal towns, local police regulations, elaborate Standing Orders and instructions have been passed and issued. *The general consensus of opinion is that the police administration in the big cities and towns is, by and large, carried on very efficiently.*

This is rendered possible because the police station is manned by a well-trained officer, specifically appointed for that job. The Station House Officer's police administration of the station limits is constantly and closely under the vigilant supervision of his immediate superiors, and of the critical public, who are seldom slow to immediately bring any delinquency on the part of the Station House Officer to the notice of his superiors so as to get matters set right. On the other hand, in the case of rural Police Stations, the routine law and order problems and the prevention and detection of ordinary crimes are handled almost entirely by the Station-House Officer and his subordinates without the needed check and direct supervision from his departmental superiors. Grave crimes are, no doubt, exceptions, as the most responsible police officers do visit the scenes of crime and personally investigate such category of cases. No doubt, State regulations, orders and instructions fixing responsibility for periodical village visits by the Inspector of police and by all his subordinates do certainly exist and, by and large, are complied with. The multiplicity of police duties in the wake of independence which have resulted in additional demands being made on the physical presence of the police officers of the rank of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Police Constables, for such duties as crowd and traffic control connected with V. I. P.'s and other dignitary's visits, Court work, fairs, festivals and the like, have in actual working, posed a serious challenge to the local police and is beyond their individual control. The result is that the rural police work by the station staff suffers. Day-to-day contact with the village population has become more and more difficult for the station staff. The increase and frequency of the public transport services are in certain cases put to wrong use by the beat constables, who make use of these services, for a "touch and return" visit from the villages. We have to be alive to this increasing tendency on the part of the beat constable to "catch the next bus" to return home. Though this is not the general rule, an actual scrutiny into the present day work of the beat constables sometimes exposes such instances of sham work on the part of the constables in spite of Standing Orders and records maintained at the police station, such as "Point Books", "Sample Signature Book" and the like, for the purpose of cross-check.

*Defects in the existing Village Police and Rural Police system from village upwards to the Police station are capable of solution.*

Consequently, really useful criminal intelligence is not flowing from the villages to the police station even when a beat constable makes a visit to a village or a group of villages in the aforesaid manner. Such work as is turned out by a beat constable quite often is of a routine nature and the beat report is seldom purposeful and useful. To that extent, the police station is starved of timely criminal intelligence so essential for proper policing of the rural parts. The Village Headman and Talayari also do not normally pass on any criminal intelligence to the police station in a regular and systematic manner. These are some of the minor defects which exist, in spite of the existence of clear Standing Orders. They are capable

of easy solution, if *steps taken to re-organise the village beat system on lines which a close study of the existing system seems to indidate.*

REMEDIES SUGGESTED :

X. I (i) The time-honoured institution of the Village Headman and the Village Talayari should continue to be maintained.

(ii) Village Officials are Government servants and, in the Madras State, they are debarred from holding any office in the Village Panchayats. In the final analysis, the village is the unit of administration. The police administration in the village should continue to be with the Village Headman and Village Talayari and not with the Village Panchayats, because it is not a good principle of administration to allow a group of Villages to control their own police or, for that matter, for the police to be controlled by the "non-official" institution of Village Panchayats without subjecting themselves to their influence. The Village Headman is the proper representative of the village; and as he has the hierarchical control of his own officers, is the best suited person to be the representative of the police as well, in the villages. The law also has recognised this principle and Section 45 of the Criminal Procedure Code makes him responsible for the "communication forthwith to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer in charge of the nearest Police Station, whichever is nearer," any information regarding offenders categorised therein.

(iii) In cases where a Village Headman or a Village Talayari has either become unreliable or useless and replacement is contemplated, the *substitutes should* ordinarily, *be appointed by the Collector* in consultation with the *Police and the Presidents of the Village Panchayats.*

(iv) The Village Headman and the Village Talayari should continue under the control of the District Colletor, as hitherto, and not under the police. In addition to the interest which, of late, Collectors are taking in the development work, they, *should also take greater interest in the Village Police administration by village police officials who are directly under their control.* The Madras Government have recognised this need and the Board of Revenue have been issuing instructions to the Collectors to plug loop-holes in the Village Police administration, whenever such lapses on the part of the Village Talayaris or Headmen have been brought to their notice. As far as possible, Village Headmen of good social status and character should continue to be associated with the administration of Criminal Justice of a petty nature in their own jurisdictions, as this would enable them to retain their sense of importance and prestige, even after the emergence of Village Panchayats. In any case, they deserve to be associated with Village Criminal and Civil Courts, either as Presidents or as Members. Even, if a Bench of Magistrates is constituted, and even if Village Panchayat Presidents are associated with such Nyaya (Judicial) Panchayat Courts (if and when such Judicial (Nyaya) Panchayats are actually constituted in this State), Village Police Officials should also be associated with them.

(v) The combination of Revenue and Police functions on behalf of the Government, as it had existed hitherto, in the

person of the Village Headman should be maintained, so long as revenue work continues to be the responsibility of the Village Headman and not of the Village Panchayat. In Madras, Village Panchayats are not entrusted with the main revenue collection work, as such, on behalf of the Government, but for collecting "cess" only.

(vi) *As in Madras, Village Headmen and Talayaris may merely be remunerated by grant of "extra allowance" by Village Panchayats for assisting them in "cess collection work".* Panchayats are not to become the pay-masters for these Village Government servants, as it is a well known fact that the service which pays for another serivice controls that service. On that principle, the Village Talayaris and the Village Headmen in the Madras State are being paid only some extra "allowance" (and not pay) by the Village Panchayats.

(vii) Inspectors of Police, whose headquarters are usually located at Taluk Headquarters, where the Tahsildars in a district usually hold office, should be alive to the great possibilities of effecting a two-way traffic of contact with the villages by utilising the services of the Village Talayaris, who almost throughout the country, usually visit the Taluk Treasuries on the first of each month or in the first few days of each month, for remitting the revenue collections in the Taluk Treasury and for receiving and taking back to the village the pay of the village establishments. *In this way, in consultation with his Revenue counterpart, an Inspector of Police can usefully employ the Village Talayaris who are regularly available to him in the beginning of each month at his own headquarters for posting himself with criminal intelligence pertaining to the village and for issuing instructions, if any, through this readily available messenger to any Village Headman.* It is for the Inspector to make a beginning in this direction, as no extra cost to anyone is involved.

(viii) January to March each year is usually the "jamabandi" time in the Madras State, as perhaps in other States, of the country. During this period, Village Talayaris and Village Headmen usually make a weekly visit to the Taluk Headquarters. These opportunities could also be availed of by the Police Inspector for a mutual exchange of criminal intelligence and for purposes of better police administration of the rural areas.

(ix) Occasions like those referred to in items (vii) and (viii) above could also be made use of by Inspectors at the monthly crime meetings of Sub Inspectors which is a feature, which has come to stay in the Madras State. Village Police officials and Sub Inspectors could exchange views at such meetings and increase their knowledge of each others' problems and find solution for them.

(x) *Facilities for such frequent meetings of the officers of the Village Police at the level of the Police Station and of the Inspectors could be provided by the District Collector on the initiative, and at the instance of, each Superintendent of Police in his own district.*

II. *The existing Village Police system could also be revitalised by improving the system of patrol and surveillance by strict adherence to the "principles of selectivity, flexibility, strength, persistence and*

*increased supervision over the work of the beat constables as laid down in the Madras State Police Standing Orders* Nos. 377, 378, 379, 380, and 381 of Volume I, strict observance of which has been yielding usually satisfactory results.

III. *There should be a greater degree of awareness on the part of the Sub Inspector and Inspector of Police, in particular, of the ever increasing workload and responsibilities which democracy has cast on the Village Headmen.* When this is realised, the Police tendency to blame the Village Headmen and the Village Talayaris for not giving preference to the Police work can at least be minimised, if not altogether eliminated. A practical way of still getting on with the Police work without the physical presence of the Village Headmen for day to day Police work in the Villages can still be found, if Police methods of work are so patterned as to produce practical results. This could be achieved with very negligible expense to the Police. The idea is *to provide the headmen of the more important crime or factious villages with "service stamps" to the value of a few naye Paise or a rupee at the most, to start with, so that the Village Headman, even in* the midst of his pre-occupations connected with revenue work and Village Panchayat work, could still do his part of service to the Police Department by scribbling and *communicating*, wherever the merits of a case of secondary importance so warrants, *criminal intelligence which may prove useful to the police in taking timely preventive action to avert a major police problem, at a future date.* Similarly, the Police S. H. O. could contact by correspondence such village Headman and, thereby, a greater understanding for the mutual benefit of both, could be established. *Of course, the procedure laid down by law for the quickest means of laying information at the police station in respect of all cognizable cases will still continue to be followed as prescribed by law.*

IV. In addition to these methods for obtaining criminal intelligence from the villages to the police station and from the police station to the villages, it is further suggested that *the village headman could, with advantage, be required to send through the talayari who visits the taluk headquarters in the beginning of each month a "Village Crime and Occurrence Sheet" to Police Inspector, stationed at the Taluk Headquarter itself,* in respect of all other "petty village occurrences" which would be useful from the police point of view for better police work in the villages. For this purpose, it is suggested that *the Village Crime and Occurrence Sheet may be patterned on the model of the "Station Crime History Records" Parts I, III, IV; and V* (which respectively, relate to (1) Incidence of all true property crime in the village, (2) the current doings of ex-convicts and other classified offenders residing in the village, (3) general information about factions, feuds, Festivals, prohibition offences under the Special and Local Laws, Fairs and movement of criminal gangs, counterfeiters and the like and (4) also of the current doings of Dossier Criminals residing in the villages.)

V. *Statutory provision now exists in the amended Criminal Procedure Code (Sec. 45, Cr. P. C.) which casts a legal duty on the Presidents of Village Panchayats to*

*communicate forthwith to the nearest magistrate or the officer in chrage of the nearest police station, whichever is nearer, any information regarding offenders categorised in that section. In view of this provision, the police will now have more scope for getting criminal intelligence from the Presidents of the Village Panchayats also in addition to what the Village Headman is also bound to give, as required by law. Information from villages, if properly organised, is bound to flow more freely, not only from the Government agency, but also from the elected representative of the village community.* Thus, properly organised and utilised, a Police Sub Inspector and Police Inspector will now have *better scope and opportunity to effectively put down corruption on the part of the lower subordinate police staff* which visits the villages for any undesirable purpose, or who, while visiting the villages for a lawful purpose, do misbehave therein in any way. The Sub Inspector and Inspector can also effectively check all tendencies on the part of the constables for any sham beat work, when they establish or have means of establishing, as indicated in the foregoing paragraphs, such direct contact with the elected representatives of the village and with the Government representative in the village. By providing for information to come to the police station by post by use of Service Postage stamps supplied to them and by getting monthly Crime and Occurrence Sheets from the villages, as indicated above, the Inspector of Police and the Sub Inspector of Police have powerful instruments in their hands for cross-checking the work and conduct of their subordinates in the villlages. *Gazetted Officers while visiting circles or stations for inspection can also make use of these records to test-check, not only the conduct of the constabulary, but also the work of the Inspector and Sub Inspector with reference to police matters pertaining to the Village. In this way, general efficiency of the police and of the Village Police could be raised.*

VI. The Postal Department has provided for the services of a Postman for every village with a population of 500 and above. A knowledge of this fact will help every Station House Officer to make use of this service also, wherever necessary.

VII. As Villages are developing and growing in importance and activity, some of these villages are fast growing into townships which require the *location of at least an Out Post at Block Development Headquarters where no Police station or Police Out post already exists.* In a phased programme, arrangements should be made and Government should be approached for the location of at least Police Out-posts at such centres of non-official activity, as these centres in due course, are bound to develop in importance to justify the location of the regular Police Station, at a later date, at such centres. *Places where Out-posts are already located may, with advantage, be converted into regular Police Stations,* where circumstances so justify their creation and location ; but instead of posting regular Sub Inspectors to man these stations straightaway, *the category of Assistant Sub Inspectors who are now being directly recruited and properly trained in the Police Training College, Vellore, (Madras State) may be posted in the initial stages. This proposal would give a saving of Rs. 75/- per month*

*to the Department, if, instead of straight-away employing a Sub Inspector of Police to a Police station of minor importance, an Assistant Sub Inspector is posted.* This would also enable the Assistant Sub Inspector to gain experience in a smaller Police Station to start with, and then work his way up for promotion to qualify himself to be posted later to a big or regular police station. The gap in the pay scale between the A. S. H. O. and the Sub Inspector, which would be a great incentive to a promising A. S. H. O., would lead to greater efficiency and lesser scope for misbehaviour on the part of this category of officers which is introduced for assisting the Sub Inspector in bigger police stations where the nature of work requires their assistance. Assistant Sub Inspectors could be employed for both these purposes. Educationally, A. S. H. Os. are as much qualified as the regular S. Is. and a move in this direction would be timely.

VIII. The above are some of the suggestions which occur to me as deserving at least consideration in the absence of any other more useful and more practical suggestions that may be forthcoming.

## IX. CONCLUSION :--

The world is fast changing in every direction, politically and otherwise. In an ever-changing political world, changes in the pattern of administration are inevitable. But, such changes, to be popular, should reflect the prevailing spirit of the times, without of course, endangering the very safety and security of the State. In a society which is constantly undergoing a change, no system of administration can be permanent or is expected to be so. It is not, therefore, the intention of this article that the remedies suggested above should be the *sine-qua-non* for all times to come. They are only meant to hold good so long as the basic pattern of the Central Police Act (Act of 1861) is maintained and retained by the Central Government, even in the post-independent peroid, for a unified and uniform system of Police administration throughout the country as a whole. Thus, even in a state of decentralised democracy, the non-official institution of Gram Panchayats and the official machinery of the Village Police have been designed to work hand-in-hand with perfect mutual understanding, between them, of their respective roles. It is only when these two institutions thus make their useful contribution for securing a social order and for the preservation of peace, maintenance of law and order and for the prevention and detection of crime in the rural parts of the country, in their own way, can the nation, as a whole, make progress in the right direction and march onwards towards its cherished goal of a socialistic state, so advisedly envisaged in the Indian Constitution, as a directive principle of State Policy.

# Importance and need of search for latent finger prints and palm prints of the culprits at the scenes of crime.

*By*

Sri S. PALANIAPPAN,

*Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crimes, Madras.*

THIS is a typical example of the importance and need to be attached to search for latent finger prints and palm prints of the culprits at the scenes of crime and development of the same and then to checking with the finger-prints and palm prints of the inmates and if unidentified, check up with the prints of criminals in the Single Digit Finger-Print Section and Finger-Print Bureau, not only of this State but the Bureaux of other States.

Several day house-breakings occurred in various lodges, schools, hostels and houses between 4—9—1962 and 6—11—1963 in various parts of the Madras City and properties such as cash, clothes, jewels, wrist watches, time-pieces, camera, pen-knife, fountain pens etc., were stolen. The occurrence was mostly between 10-30 A.M. and 2-30 P.M., during the temporary absence of the inmates who had gone out after locking their houses or rooms. The culprit, either breaks the lock or wrenches the hasp and at some scenes, he had abandoned iron implements like rod - 15 inches in length with flat and sharp ends - used by him. A latent palm print was developed at the scene of occurrence in a case of Mylapore Station which occurred on 5—9—1962 in a Lodge in Santhome High Road and it remained unidentified. On 3—1—1963, a latent palm print was developed at the scene of occurrence in a case which occurred in a hostel in Nungambakkam Police Station limits. Again on 14—2—1963, the room of the Head Master of the St. Beads High School, Santhome, was broken open and here also a latent palm print was developed. Subsequently on 22—8—1963, a similar house-breaking occurred in the room of the residence of the Headmaster of the Christian College High School in Harrington Road in Chetput. Here also the Finger-Print Expert was able to develop a latent palm print and also some finger-prints. A thorough search was made in the Single Digit Bureau of the Madras City by the Experts and though they reported that these prints do not belong to any of the criminals already on record, yet they found out that the palm prints developed at the scene of occurrence in these cases

were '*inter-se*' prints i. e., they belong to one and the same person. Of course, this information was of interest. Again on 6—11—1963 during the temporary absence of the inmates of the house of an Assistant Collector of Customs in Alwarpet, Mylapore Police Station limits, the lock was broken open and properties worth Rs. 1,690/- were stolen away. Latent finger-prints developed at the scene in this case were found to be identical with those developed on 22-8-'63 in the scene in the residence of the Headmaster of the Christian College High School, Chetput. From this, it was concluded that the same agency was responsible for all the above offences.

All possible enquiries by the Crime staff to locate the culprit were of no avail. After a futile search in the Single Digit Bureau of Madras, copies of photographs of the finger-prints were taken and sent to the Finger-Print Bureau, Vellore, Single Digit Sections in Madras State and also to all the Finger-Print Bureaux in India with a request to conduct a direct search with the finger-prints on record in their Bureaux.

I thought that a pains-taking and intelligent Finger-Print Expert of the Single Digit Bureau, Madras, who is in the know of these offences, if solely deputed to conduct a direct search in the Finger-Print Bureau, Vellore, would do well to check up all the prints quickly and hence Expert Sri Malick Sherifuddin of the Single Digit Bureau, Madras, was deputed on 20—11—1963 to go to Vellore and check up. He visited the Finger-Print Bureau, Vellore and conducted a thorough search till 26—11—1963 but of no avail. From the nature of offences, it could be reasonably inferred that this must be the work of professional criminal, whose prints must be on record. As experience has shown that criminals of other States, particularly from Andhra and Mysore have operated in Madras City in the past, I wanted to check up the possibility of criminals from these States operating here. As I have not received any communication from the Bureaux of these States, I felt it might be useful to send the same Expert to visit the Bureaux of the States and to conduct a direct search. The Expert was deputed on 24—12—1963 to go to Hyderabad Finger-Print Bureau. He accordingly visited Hyderabad and with the willing co-operation of the authorities of that Bureau, he conducted the search but of no avail. The Expert visited Bangalore on 29—12—1963 evening and with the co-operation of the concerned authorities of the Bureau, he started his work on 30—12—1963 morning. Fortunately, he succeeded in his job and picked out the finger-print card of Ex-convict B. Krishnappa s/o Battiah of Yeshvantpur, Bangalore City and declared that the latent finger-prints developed in the two offences of the house of the Headmaster and the Assistant Collector of Customs, Mylapore, were identical with the finger-prints of this B. Krishnappa. He immediately flashed the result to me over trunk telephone.

I immediately directed a Detective Sub-Inspector to go to Bangalore and meet the Expert and arrest the culprit, if available. The Sub-Inspector met the Expert in Bangalore the next day and ascertained full particulars of the only conviction of the culprit and made enquiries. Though this culprit was dealt with under Section 562 Cr. P. C. in 1961, the Cubban Park Police

had done well in having taken a photograph of the culprit and a copy of the same was secured by the Sub-Inspector and it was sent to me the next day. Copies of the photo were prepared promptly and supplied to the Detective Staff with suitable instructions. The Sub-Inspector who was in Bangalore ascertained and communicated over phone the special peculiarities in the identification of the culprit viz., the missing of the little toe on the right foot and a name tattoo in Kanarese on the left fore-arm. The entire crime staff were briefed about the culprit and an intensive search was made in Madras as the Sub-Inspector on special duty in Bangalore flashed the information that the culprit was not seen there for the past three months and that he must be only in Madras. On 5—1—1964, the culprit was spotted out, identified and arrested in Kodambakkam by the Detective Sub-Inspector and his Constable. A careful and thorough interrogation of the culprit was made by the Divisional Detective Inspector, Southern Range, and he was found responsible for as many as 27 day house-breakings which occurred between 4—9—1962 and 4—1—64. Even the day prior to the date of his arrest, he had committed an offence involving properties worth about Rs. 1,000/-

It will be interesting to note that this criminal has committed offences on the following dates :

4— 9—62; 5— 9—62; 3—10—62; 25—10—62; 6—11—62; 3— 1—63; 4— 1—63; 21— 1—63; 27— 1—63; 5— 2—63; 14— 2—63; 23— 2—63; 17— 5—63; 28— 5—63; 5— 8—63; 12— 8—63; 13— 8—63; 21— 8—63; 22— 8—63; 2—11—63; 6—11—63; 19—11—63; 7—12—63; 17—12—63; 26—12—63; 2—1—64; and 4—1—1964.

After the arrest of this culprit, his finger-prints and palm-prints were taken and the Expert found them to be identical with the respective prints developed at the scenes in six other cases besides the four cases already identified.

But for the Expert's excellent work done with perseverance prompted by high sense of duty and interest in his job, the Finger-Prints would have remained unidentified for a long time giving an opportunity to the culprit to go on committing offences, baffling the investigating officers. The crime police did exceedingly well, in rounding up the criminal immediately.

The credit must go to the founders of the Finger-Print science and to the young, smart and hard-working Expert SRI MALICK SHERIFUDDIN. This will be the most appropriate place for me to venture to suggest to the concerned officers and the Finger-print Experts in India *to devise ways and means to expand this field on Single Digits as very often culprits of one State go and operate in other States and escape detection though latent finger-prints have been developed at the scene of crime, their prints being not on record in the Bureau of the State, where the offence takes place.*

Having dilated on the manner by which the culprit was located and arrested, it would be of interest also to say something

about the criminal. He has come to notice for similar day house-breakings in Bangalore City as early as 1957, but he was acquitted then. In 1961, he committed three such day house-breakings in Bangalore and the Cubban Park Police charged him and he was dealt with under Section 562 Cr. P. C. He came to Madras in the middle of 1962 and entered the cine field and acted as a cine extra. He married a woman of Bangalore who had also come to Madras and was acting as a cine extra. He used to take cycles on hire from a particular cycle-shop and move about in the City on the days when there was no shooting in the Studios and he committed offences. He disposed of the stolen properties in Madras and Bangalore. He was convicted and sentenced to four years R. I. on 20—1—1964 for all the offences committed by him in Madras City.

*Wonderful is the courage that conquers death!*

—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

# CAPITAL PUNISHMENT
# To be or Not to be.

*By*

Sri S. DAYASHANKER, B.A.,

*Deputy Commandant, Madras Armed Police, Siliguri—West Bengal.*

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THE term capital punishment is self-explanatory and signifies the maximum punishment that could be inflicted by Law. The penalty of death is undoubtedly capital among all punishments and is rated as the first punishment under section 53 under Chapter III of the Indian Penal Code. In our country the death penalty is awarded in cases of murder, the gravest crime, while in other western countries and states and in some big Communist countries death penalties are inflicted even for such offences like kidnapping followed with rape, espionage, treason, hoarding and black marketing etc. besides cases of Murder. The punishment for murder is laid down in our Penal Code in Section 302 and murder is defined in Section 300 I. P. C. as follows :—

> "Murder — Except in the cases hereinafter excepted culpable homicide is murder if the act by which the death is caused is done with the intention of causing death, or —
>
> 2ndly — if it is done with the intention of causing such bodily injury as the offender knows to be likely to cause death of the person to whom the harm is caused, or —
>
> 3rdly — if it is done with the intention of causing bodily injury to any person and the bodily injury intended to be inflicted is sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death, or —
>
> 4thly — if the person committing the act knows that it is so imminently dangerous that it must in all probability cause death or such bodily injury as is likely to cause death and commits such bodily injury as is likely to cause death and commits such act without excuse for incurring the risk of causing death or such injury as aforesaid."

> "Section 302 — Punishment for murder — Whoever commits murder shall be punished with death or imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine."

The present trend in modern society and civilization seems to be swinging in favour of abolition of capital punishment justifying from the point of humanism and modern concepts of anthropology, sociology, psychology and psychiatry. The momentum and tempo for this move appeared to have emanated from two sensational cases which had wide international publicity and focussed the attention of the public in the world. The two cases relate to Sadamichi Hirisawa of Japan and Caryl Chessman of California in the United States of America. In the former case, one Sadamichi Hirisawa is alleged to have administered poisonous liquid to the employees of a Bank resulting in the murder of twelve men and women and then committed robbery. The matter was reported and the accused was traced after a prolonged and sustained investigation, was charge-sheeted and was condemned to death. The accused denied his guilt and strangely enough for the last 14 years successive Ministers of Justice have refused to sign his death warrant. In the latter case one Caryl Chessman, a 38 year old exconvict of California, was identified and branded as the "Red Light Bandit" and sentenced to death in a Gas chamber. The "Red Light Bandit" had terrorised couples in lovers' lanes using a red spotlight to dupe them into thinking him a Police Officer. Caryl Chessman was accused among other crimes of two shocking incidents in which young women were kidnapped, raped and subjected to revolting abuse. The victims of these dastardly crimes identified Caryl Chessman as the Red Light Bandit when he was arrested on January 23, 1948 and was convicted to death penalty under California's "Little Lindburgh Law' according to which statute, death penalty was invoked when kidnapping involved assault or bodily harm. Public opinion and the Jury held him guilty but the tide swung heavily in his favour during the last stages of his Court battle that prolonged for years with appeals and series of legal manoeuvres that whipped the case back and forth through State and Federal Courts—a record unparelleled in the history of American jurisprudence. The period of long incarceration necessitated him to become an expert on Criminal Law and he used to prepare his own brief. In spare hours he wrote two best sellers one of which titled 'Cell 2453 Death Row' that was translated into many languages, attracted global outburst in his favour. Caryl Chessman finding that his appeal for reprieve was thwarted at every turn, resigned to his fate and repeated to the newsmen his plea of innocence and that he was concerned with an overwhelming desire "to demonstrate that gas chambers and executions have no place in our civilized society." In the final stages when the Supreme Court, the state's highest Court had again refused to interfere and when hardly sixty minutes were left for the execution, the defence Attorney, George T-Davis, who led the legal battle over most of the 12 years, hastily drafted a fresh petition and rushed with it to the chambers of Federal Judge, Louis E. Goodman. A minute after 10 o'clock, the Judge asked his Secretary to telephone the warden at San Quentin prison to hold up the execution for an hour

to go over the petition, but the secretary in her haste dialled the wrong number and when she tried again a prison official answered "the pellets have just been dropped." Nine minutes later, Caryl Chessman was pronounced dead. But sheer qwirk of destiny or cruel twist of fate was to deprive the preordained man of what might have been the key victory in his long fight.

The Harisawa case in Japan and the Caryl Chessman case in California aroused the deep-seated consciences of thinking public–both men and women and sparked off into a furore which flamed into a controversy over the futility and injustice of capital punishment. A furious controversy rages on the abolition or retention of capital punishment and the participants include both men and women, the world over. Curiously enough the weaker sex is found to favour retention while the stronger one its abolition. The former stresses the deterrent character of capital punishment in support of its retention while the latter resorts to humanism and argue that it is cruel and outmoded, inconsistent with the modern reformatory concepts of reclamation, rehabilitation and resettlement of criminals in society and deride the deterrent aspect as ineffective and inhuman pointing out that notwithstanding capital punishment countless murders are committed and by every pragmatic test death penalty is a very poor deterrent against crime. Another view expressed by a sect of via-media interpreters or counsellors is based on a policy of 'wait and see.' They put forth the argument that it is premature to abolish until true civilization where great virtues of love, virtues of tolerance and forgiveness are practised and reciprocated in daily life along with other nobler virtues, is attained. For, the more a nation is truely civilized the less is the incidence of crime calling for capital punishment.

An analysis of the three views expressed aforesaid from a critical point of view would reveal that the conception of the proponents who advocate the abolition of capital punishment is a sentimental approach arising out of misplaced sympathy. The conception of the middlemen is more idealistic and utopian. Abolition in my humble opinion would lead to chaos in society in the long run. High idealism statistics and examples of other countries are no doubt relevant but the most overriding consideration should be whether abolition is consistent with the present state of society in India which is still in the transitional stage forging forward to a modern society involving a radical change of the traditional way of living and habits. We attained independance only sixteen years ago and should not blindly imitate other countries which have had a long tradition of independence. We achieved independence without bloodshed and so our society has little experience of societies which paid for it by blood.

It is reported that in Vienna for several months an increasing number of hooligan incidents have been worrying the Government and lesser authorities in East Europe. The wave of juvenile delinquency has been particularly bad in Poland where it had been distinguished by several murders and increasingly troublesome in Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. The usual mild treatment for such offences in Communist countries—

# DISCIPLINE AND CHARACTER BUILDING IN LIFE

*By*

Sri M. DURAI SINGH FRANCIS,
*Inspector of Police, Tirupur.*

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EVERY individual is born into this world with certain rights—the right to live, the right to seek his own happiness and the right to think for himself. But a man also receives another heritage at birth—selfishness. It is human for a man to want to seek to gratify his own desires and pleasures, sometimes at the expense of others. Discipline is a law or principle that protects the rights of man and helps to subdue his evil tendencies.

Where do you find discipline? or rather, where do you find it? Nowhere. Even from his very earliest years as infant is taught that he must do somethings and that he must not do others. In our mother's love we learn to form the highest type of character and discipline. As a child grows in its mother's love, it becomes her friend. If the child is taught to be loyal, faithful to its mother in its childhood, it remains the same even in its old age because it forms its character in the early part of its life. The mother should teach the child how to be a good child, and a disciplinarian. As the child goes to school, there are certain rules that he must adhere to if he is to continue there. The man, when he goes out to make a living for himself, is bound to play fair with his associates. On the street, in his home, in public places, no matter where he goes, an individual is expected to respect the rights of his followers.

Since the business of Discipline seems to come up everywhere, it must be pretty important. Have you ever stopped to consider what it would be like without it? Men would run around killing each other at the slightest provocation, stealing each other's property, making off with each other's wives, and causing great confusion, generally. Would not our whole world be a sorry place to live in? Discipline is to prevent such a state of affairs.

Every self-respecting citizen has some method apart from the law of the land by which he seeks to elevate his own nature

and help his followers. For one step forward in knowledge, there are three that should be taken in self-discipline.

To my mind, the Military, and the police afford the finest form of discipline. One is expected not only to respect the rights of others, but to go a step further and forget his own. We must teach others the great lesson of obedience, not only by word of mouth but by real, living example, we have to give respect and take respect.

Discipline requires high form of character. Character is like a rifle—it cannot shoot higher than it is aimed. Character is not caught, but it is taught. The man who lives for himself is a failure, no measure of wealth or power can make him otherwise. Only those, who live for others, achieve success. Don't forget that a man is not paid for having brains but for using them. Goodness, if it is really to be goodness and not merely conventional behaviour, must be freely acquired; it cannot be imposed by discipline and cannot be achieved by merely keeping the rules and law.

'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them.'

*A NATION does not die. Men and women come and go, but the nation goes on. It has something of the eternal about it.*

—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

# Crime Statement for the Quarter Ending 31–3–1964

| Name of District | Area in sq. miles | Population | Total number of crimes | Offences relating to Currency and Bank notes | Offences relating to coins | Murder | Kidnapping | Dacoity and preparation and assembling of dacoity | Robbery | House breaking | Thefts | Criminal assault | Total number of juveniles concerned | Policemen per 10,000 of Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
| Madras City | 49.4 | 14,00,000 | 1,765 | 3 | Nil | Nil | 16 | Nil | 1 | 50 | 1,010 | 80 | 14 | 28 |
| Chingleput | 335.31 | 18,53,619 | 873 | Nil | Nil | 5 | 10 | Nil | 2 | 97 | 256 | 110 | 29 | 10.36 |
| South Arcot | 42.08 | 27,90,651 | 763 | Nil | 2 | 10 | 5 | 3 | — | 118 | 281 | 50 | 29 | 6 |
| Thanjavur | 3,742.01 | 28,82,670 | 567 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 1 | 178 | 350 | Nil | 38 | 7 |
| Tiruchirapalli | 5,571.13 | 26,95,071 | 925 | Nil | Nil | 16 | 13 | Nil | Nil | 122 | 346 | Nil | Nil | 8 |
| Madurai Urban | 1,769.761 | 12,68,828 | 1,237 | Nil | 2 | 3 | 1 | Nil | 2 | 38 | 179 | 7 | 20 | 12 |
| Madurai North | 3,099.24 | 16,22,989 | 669 | Nil | Nil | 14 | 3 | Nil | Nil | 69 | 186 | 1 | 19 | 6 |
| Ramanathapuram | 5,919 | 23,09,938 | 3,152 | — | — | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 42 | 193 | 44 | 21 | — |
| Tirunelveli | 4,337 | 24,45,967 | 852 | 1 | Nil | 23 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 167 | 320 | 63 | 29 | 9 |
| Kanyakumari | 646 | 8,24,000 | 455 | Nil | Nil | 2 | 2 | Nil | Nil | 21 | 64 | 15 | 16 | 8 |
| North Arcot | 4,654 | 28,65,235 | 394 | Nil | Nil | 6 | 7 | Nil | Nil | 116 | 278 | Nil | 48 | — |
| Salem | 6,894.8 | 30,97,220 | 508 | 1 | Nil | 47 | 6 | Nil | 4 | 180 | 354 | 123 | 40 | 6 |
| Coimbatore | 6,024 | 31,54,296 | 725 | Nil | Nil | 31 | 5 | Nil | 1 | 131 | 557 | Nil | 54 | 5 |
| Nilgiris | 1,098.14 | 2,79,359 | 152 | Nil | Nil | 2 | 1 | Nil | Nil | 41 | 38 | 19 | 8 | 13.1 |
| Tiruchirapalli Rly. Dt. | 2,451 | | 218 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 163 | 7 | 15 | — |

# CORRECTION

## MADRAS POLICE JOURNAL

**Issue 1/64**

Page 43, Second Paragraph, lines 26 to 29 Tamil Article entitled "Dog for Detective work in the Police Department" — by Sri Nagalingam, Commandant.

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The officer who, for the first time, studied in England the method of training and using the dog for Police purposes and who, after experimenting with various types of dogs, finally, came to the conclusion that Alsatian was the best is **Sri P. Kuppuswamy,** B.A., B.L., I.P.S., now Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D. Madras State and **not** Sri R. N. MANICKAM, Deputy Inspector–General of Police, as the article in the above issue of the Journal, has indicated.

—*Editor.*

# பிழைத்திருத்தம்

**மதராஸ் போலீஸ் ஜர்னல்,** *1/64 இதழ் கட்டுரை :* 'போலீஸ் துறையில் துப்பறியும் நாய்'' *ஆசிரியர் : எஸ். நாகலிங்கம், தளவாய், ஆயுதம் தாங்கும போலீஸ் படை—பக்கம் 43, இரண்டாம் பத்தி, வரி 26 முதல் 29 வரை*

## திருத்தம்

**"முதன்முதலில்'' போலீஸ் துறையில் நாயைத் துப்பறியும் முறையில் ஈடுபடுத்துவதற்கான பயிற்சியை இங்கிலாந்தில் கற்றவரும், பின் பலவித நாய்களை வைத்துச் சோதனை நடத்திய பிறகு, அல்சேஷியன் நாய்தான் சிறந்தது என்று இறுதியில் தீர்மானத்திற்கு வந்தவரும், தற்போது சென்னையில் ஸி. ஐ. டி. இலாக்காவில் டெபுடி ஐ. ஜி. யாயிருக்கும் திரு. P. குப்புசாமி, அவர்கள்தான் என்பதை இதன் மூலம் அறிவிக்கப்படுகிறது.**

## பிழை

*அவ்வாறிருக்க, " முதன் முதலில் துப்பறியும் நாய்ப் படையை நல்ல முறையில் நிறுவ முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டது* **திரு. R. N. மாணிக்கம்,** *டி. ஐ. ஜி.* (D.I.G.) *என்று கட்டுரை ஆசிரியர் குறிப்பிட்டிருப்பது தவறு என்பதையும் இதன் மூலம் அறிவிக்கப் படுகிறது.*

—*பதிப்பாளர்.*

# நான் கண்ட நாகர்கள்

*By*

ஸ்ரீ G. K. இராஜகோபால், Hav. 1354,
*M. S. P. II, 56 A. P. O.*

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1963-ம் ஆண்டு டிசம்பர் முதல் திங்களன்று பாரதத்தின் பதினுருவது மாகாணமாகத் துவக்கப்பட்ட நாகர்கள் வாழும் நாகா பிரதேசத்தின் (NAGA LAND) கலாசாரங்களும் பழக்க வழக்கங்களும் நாட்டின் மற்ற பகுதிகளுடன் ஒத்திட்டு நோக்குங்கால் மிகவும் விந்தையாகவே தோன்றுகிறது. அவர்களது குடும்ப வாழ்க்கைகளிலும் தெய்வ வழிபாட்டிலும் பெரும்பாலான வித்தியாசங்களைக் காணலாம். இந்தப் பிரதேசமானது, பெரும்பாலும் உயர்ந்த மலைகளும் அடர்ந்த காடுகளும அடங்கிய 6,366 சதுர மைல்களைக் கொண்ட ஒரு பிரதேசம். இந்தச் சிறிய மலைப்பிரதேசம், இந்தியாவின் வடகிழக்கு எல்லைப்புறத்தில் அமைந்துள்ளது. இங்குள்ள ஜனத்தொகை சுமார் 4,00,000. இவர்கள் அங்காமிகள என றும் செக்கே காங்கிகள் என்றும் சேமாக்கள் என்றும் பல பிரிவுகளாக பிரிந்து வாழ்கின்றனர்.

இத்தகைய இயற்கை வளம் பொருந்திய அழகிய நாட்டில், சில சுயநலவாதிகளின் காரணத்தால் அமைதிக்கு பங்கம் ஏற்பட்டு சீர்குலைந்திருந்த சூழ்நிலையில் நான் எனது சென்னை போலீசாரின் விசேஷ ஆயுதம் தாங்கிய போலீஸ் படையுடன் (MSP II) இங்கு அக்டோபர் 1962-ல் அமைதியை நிலை நாட்ட வந்து சேர்ந்தேன். இதுநாள் வரை நான் கண்ட நாகர்களின் பழக்க வழக்கங்களின் விசித்திரத்தை எடுத்துரைக்க விருமபுகிறேன்.

நம் நாட்டின் மற்ற பகுதிகளில் உள்ளதைப் போல இங்கு பல மதத்தினரைக் காணமுடியாது. இவர்களது மதம் இரண்டே மதங்கள் தான். ஒன்று கிருத்துவ நாகர்கள், மற்றொன்று கிருத்துவர் அல்லாத நாகர்கள் (அதாவது இவர்களை ஹிந்துக்கள் என்றும் கூறலாம். ஏனெனில் இவர்கள் வழிபடும் தெய்வங்கள், இறந்த முன்னோர்களின் ஆவி, இயற்கை தெய்வங்களான சூரியன், ஆகாயம், பூமாதேவி முதலியவைகளாகும்) இவர்கள் தெய்வபக்தி நிறைந்தவர்களாயிருந்த போதிலும், தெய்வ வழிபாட்டிற்கென, கோவிலென்றே, குளங்களென்றே, தெய்வச் சிலைகளென்றே தனியாக ஏற்படுத்தி வழிபடுவது கிடையாது. ஆனால் கிருத்துவர்களின் தெய்வ வழிபாடு, நாட்டின் மற்ற பகுதிகளைப் போலவே இங்கும் நடைபெறுகிறது. இங்குள்ள கிருத்துவர்கள் கல்வித்துறையிலும், நாகரிகத்திலும, நடை உடை பாவனங்களிலும், கிருத்துவர்களல்லாதவர்களைக் காட்டிலும் சற்று முன்னேறி இருக்கின்றனர்.

இவர்களது முக்கிய தொழில் விவசாயம். ஆணும, பெண்ணும மிகக் கடின உழைப்பாளிகளும் ஆவர். இந்த பிரதேசத்தில் உற்பத்தியாகும் முக்கிய உணவுப் பொருள்கள், நெல், உருளைக்கிழங்கு, முட்டைக்கோஸ் முதலியவைகளாகும். அவரவர் தம் உயிர் வாழ்வதற்கு வேண்டிய உணவுப் பொருள்களை அவரவர்களே அவர்களது வயலில் உற்பத்திசெய்துக்கொள்கின்றனர். இங்கு உருளைக்கிழங்கு

பெருவாரியாக உற்பத்தியாவதினால், பாரதத்தின் மற்ற பகுதிகளுக்கும் இங்கிருந்து ஏற்றுமதி செய்யப்படுகிறது.

நம் நாட்டைப்போலல்லாமல் இங்கு எல்லாம் மலைப்பிரதேசமானதால் கிராமங்கள் எல்லாம் மலை உச்சிகளிலேயே அமைந்திருக்கின்றன. ஏர்பூட்டி உழுது விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கு இது ஏற்ற இடமல்ல. இவர்கள் மலைச் சரிவில் மண் வெட்டியால் மண்ணை வெட்டி படிப்படியாகக் கூட்டி அதில் நெல் முதலியவைகளை உற்பத்தி செய்கின்றனர். இதற்கு 'TERRACE SYSTEM OF CULTIVATION' என்று கூறுகின்றனர். இவர்கள் கடைக்கு சென்று வாங்கும் முக்கியப் பொருள்கள் உப்பும், மண்ணெண்ணையும் தவிர வேறொன்றும் கிடையாது. அவர்களது குடும்பத்தினருக்கு வேண்டிய ஆடைகளை, அந்த வீட்டின் பெண்மணிகளே நெய்து கொடுக்கின்றனர். நம் பகுதியினரைப்போல் இங்குள்ளவர்கள் ஆடம்பர ஆடைகளையோ, அலங்கார ஆபரணங்களையோ அணிவது கிடையாது. அவர்கள் உடுக்கும் ஆடை கீழே கட்டிக் கொள்வதற்கு சுமார் நான்கு முழம் கொண்ட ஒரு வர்ண துப்பட்டியும், மேலே போர்த்திக் கொள்வதற்கு அதே வர்ணம் கொண்ட மற்றொரு ஆடையுமாகும். இத்துடன், ஒரு ரவிக்கையையும் பெண்கள் உடுக்கின்றனர். கல்வித்துறையில் முன்னேறி வரும் நாகர்கள் (ஆண்களும் பெண்களும்) ஆங்கிலேயர்களைப் போல ஆடை அணிவதில் அக்கறை காட்டுகின்றனர்.

இவர்களது முக்கிய உணவுப் பொருள் அரிசி. இந்த அரிசியைக் கொண்டே ஒவ்வொரு வீட்டிலும் மது என்ற ஒரு லாகிரி பானத்தையும் தயாரிக்கின்றனர். இந்த மது பானத்தை இவர்கள் ஒரு முக்கிய உணவுப் பொருள்களாகக் கருதி, ஆணும், பெண்ணும் குழந்தை குட்டிகளும் இதை அருந்துகின்றனர். கிருத்துவர்கள் இந்த மதுபானத்தை அருந்துவதில்லை.

இவர்கள் சோற்றை சமைக்கும் விதம் ஒரு விசித்திரமானது. அதாவது சாம்பார் என்றோ கூட்டு வகைகள் என்றோ கிடையாது. இவர்கள் சமைக்கும் விதம், ஒரு அலுமினிய பாத்திரத்தில் கொஞ்சம் தண்ணீரை ஊற்றி அதில் அரிசி, உப்பு, மிளகாய், காய்கறிகள் முதலியவைகளை ஒன்ருகச் சேர்த்துப் பொங்கி சாப்பிட்டுவிடுகின்றனர். இதற்குப் புளி, எண்ணெய், மசாலா சாமான் முதலியவைகளை சேர்த்து சமைப்பதில்லை. சாப்பிடும்பொழுது இவர்கள் நாம் நீர் அருந்துவதுபோல் மதுவைத்தான் முக்கியமாக அருந்துகின்றனர். இதைத்தவிர இவர்களுக்கு மிகவும் விருப்பமுள்ள இறைச்சி, நாய் இறைச்சியும், பூனை இறைச்சியுமாகும். இதைத்தவிர மாட்டிறைச்சியும் அதிக அளவில் உண்கின்றனர். இவர்களுக்கு ஆட்டிறைச்சி கிடைப்பது மிகவும் அரிது.

இவர்களது வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் பொதுவாக ஏழ்மையானதாகவே தோற்றமளிக்கிறது, இவர்களுக்கு அதிகமான பண்டிகைகளோ திருவிழாக்களோ கிடையாது. வருடத்திற்கு ஒன்று அல்லது இரண்டு பண்டிகைகளை அனுசரிக்கின்றனர். அது சமயத்தில் மட்டும் நல்ல உணவை உண்டு, பெருமளவில் மதுவை அருந்திவிட்டு, ஆணும் பெண்ணுமாக சேர்ந்து ஒரு மலை நாட்டியம் ஆடுகின்றனர். இது பார்ப்பதற்கு மிகவும் அழகாக தோற்றமளிக்கிறது.

இங்கு நடக்கும் திருமணங்கள் மணமகனும் மணமகளும் விருப்பப்பட்டு சம்மதித்தால் தான் நடைபெறும். அத்தகைய திருமணங்கள் மிகவும் சுருங்கிய செலவில் நடந்து விடுகின்றன. அவைகளுக்கு வாத்தியங்களோ ஊர்வலங்களோ ஒன்றும் கிடையாது. ஒரு கணவனோ அல்லது மனைவியோ ஒருவரை ஒருவர் விரும்பாவிட்டால், உடனே விவாக ரத்து செய்துக்கொள்ளலாம். இதற்கு நீதி மன்றம் ஏற வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. விவாக ரத்து ஆன பிறகு எத்தனை முறை

வேண்டுமானாலும் இவர்கள் கல்யாணம் செய்து கொள்கின்றனர். குடும்ப கட்டுப்பாடு என்பது இவர்கள் கனவிலும் கருதுவதில்லை. இவர்களது நோக்கம் முக்கியமாக அவர்களது ஜனத்தொகையை பெருக்கும் நோக்கமாக தோன்றுகிறது.

இவர்கள் பிரேதங்களை அடக்கம் செய்வதற்கு ஒரு தனிப்பட்ட மயானம் அமைக்காமல் இறந்தவுடன் பிரேதங்களை அவர்களின் வீட்டினருகிலேயே அடக்கம் செய்துவருகின்றனர். வீட்டில் ஒருவர் இறந்துவிட்டால் உடனே ஒரு எருமையைப் பலி கொடுத்து, அதன் தலையை எடுத்து வீட்டின் முன்பு வைக்கின்றனர். பிரேதம் அடக்கம் செய்தபிறகு, அங்கு கூடியிருக்கும் ஊர் ஜனங்கள், கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சம் இறைச்சியை எடுத்து போய் சாப்பிட்டு விடுகின்றனர்.

ஒரு பிரேதத்தை அடக்கம் செய்யும் பொழுது, அவன் உயிர் வாழ்ந்த காலத்தில் உபயோகித்து வந்து ஆடை ஆபரணங்களை அவனுடனே சேர்த்து அடக்கம் செய்து விடுகின்றனர்.

இந்த மலைப்பிரதேச நாகர்கள், ஆணும் பெண்ணும் நல்ல உடல் வலிமை கொண்டவர்கள. வேட்டையாடுவதில் வீரர்கள். மன உறுதி படைத்தவர்கள். அச்சமென்றதை அறியாதவர்கள். போர்வீர மனப்பான்மை படைத்தவர்கள். கூட்டுழைப்பில் நம்பிக்கையுள்ளவர்கள். பெண்கள் மிகவும் இயற்கை அழகு படைத்தவர்கள். கற்பு கடைபிடிக்கும் கருத்துடைய காரிகைகள். இவர்களில் கற்பழித்தல் என்பது மிகவும் கொடிய குற்றமாகும். இவர்கள் நம்பாரதத்தின் ஒரு வடகிழக்கு முனையில் உயர்ந்த மலைகள் அடங்கிய ஒரு காட்டுப் பிரதேசத்தில், சரியான போக்கு வரத்து வசதியில்லாமல் இதுநாள் வரை வாழ்ந்து வந்ததாலும், நம் நாட்டின் மற்ற பகுதிகளுடன் அதிக தொடர்பு இல்லாததினாலும், அவர்கள் நாகரீக பொருளாதார முன்னேற்றத்தில் பின் தங்கிவிட்டனர். பாரதம் சுதந்திரம் அடைந்தது முதல் இவர்களது முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு பெருவாரியாக முயன்று வருகின்றனர். அதாவது புதிய மலைச்சாலைகள் ஏற்படுத்துதல், ஆரம்ப பாடசாலைகளை ஆரம்பித்தல், மருத்துவ நிலையங்களை நிறுவுதல், அஞ்சல் வசதிகள் ஏற்படுத்துதல், விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக்கு உதவி முதலியவைகள் செய்யப்பட்டு வருகின்றன.

இப்பொழுது இந்த பிரதேசம் ஒரு தனிப்பட்ட மாகாணமாக ஏற்பட்டுவிட்ட காரணத்தினால் தற்சமயம் நமக்கும் பொதுத்தேர்தலின் பின் ஒரு பொதுவான சர்க்கார் ஏற்பட்டு நாட்டின் அமைதியை நிலைநாட்டி அவர்கள் பலதுறையிலும் முன்னேற்றமடைய தீவிரமாக பாடுபடுவார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப் படுகின்றது.

வாழ்க பாரத நாடு. வாழ்க நம் நாட்டு நாக சகோதரர்கள்.

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*சத்தியமும் தர்மமும் தழைக்கும் பாதையிலேயே தளராது செல்வோம்.*

—ஜவஹர்லால் நேரு.

# தனி ஆயுத போலீஸ் இரண்டாவது அணி

*By*

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தமிழகத்திலே பொதுவாக தனி ஆயுத போலீஸ் என்பதை மட்டுமே பலரும் அறிந்திருப்பர். ஆனால் அண்மையில் அமைக்கப்பட்ட தனி ஆயுத போலீஸ் இரண்டாவது அணி பற்றி அறிந்திருப்போர் வெகுசிலரே. அதுவும் போலீஸ் இலாக்காவில் சம்பந்தப்பட்டவர்கள்தான் என்று கூறினால் மிகையாகாது.

தனி ஆயுத போலீஸ் இரண்டாவது அணி உருப்பெற்ற சூழ்நிலை, சந்தர்ப்பம் எத்தன்மைத்து என்று அறிவது அவசியமாகிறது. நாட்டின் வடபுறத்தே மாற்றானின் நயவஞ்சக எல்லைத் தொல்லை, நாடு பூராவும் அதன்விளைவாக தானே எழுந்த வீர எழுச்சி ஒற்றுமைக் குரல். அதை அடுத்து அரசினர் அந்தந்த மாநிலத்தில் பாது காப்பை பலப்படுத்த எண்ணி உட்துறை பாது காப்பு (Home Guards) தனி ஆயுத போலீஸ் முதலியவைகளை அதிகரித்தல். இதோ இன்று 2. த. ஆ. போ. கம்பனிகள் சென்னையை விட்டு அஸ்ஸாம் மானிலம் போகிறது, அடுத்த வாரத் தில் மலபார் ஸ்பெஷல் போலீஸ் (M. S. P.) இரு கம்பனிகள் (NEFA) வடகிழக்கு எல்லை பிரதேசத்திற்குச் செல்கிறது. இதற்கிடையில் மேலும் 2. த. ஆ. போலீஸ் கம்பனிகள் அதன் தலைமையகத்தில் குளிருடை வழிச் செலவு முதலியன பெற்று எச்சமயத்திலும் போவதற்கு தயாராய் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்ற அரசினர் ஆணை; இதோ தனி ரயில் வாகன்கள் முதலியன தயாராய்விட்டன என்ற அறிக்கை. இந்த சூழ் நிலையில்தான் காலியான போலீஸ் பலத்தை நிரப்ப எழுப்பப்பட்டது த. ஆ. போ. இரண் டாவது அணி.

இவ்வணிக்கு ஆட்களை சேர்க்கும் முயற்சி அனைத்தும் சற்று முன்பாகவே அந்தந்த மாவட்ட போலீஸ் தலைமையகத்திலேயே நடந்தேறி சேர்க் கப்பட்டார்கள். குழு குழுவாக பயிற்சிக்காக மணிமுத்தாறு அனுப்பப்பட்டனர். இதற்கும் சற்று முன்பே இடவசதி காரணமாக ஒரு பகுதியினர் ஆவடிக்கு அருகிலுள்ள அலமாதி என்ற இடத் திற்கும் அனுப்பப்பட்டனர். இவ்விரண்டு இடங் களில்தான் அவர்களுக்கு பயிற்சி துவங்கியது. இதற்கென த. ஆ. போ. 1-வது அணி ஆவடி பட்டாலியனின்றும் தேவையான அதிகாரிகள் நியமிக்கப்பட்டு அனுப்பப்பட்டனர். எப்போதும் இல்லாத சிறப்பான அம்சம் இங்கு யாதெனில் புதிதாக சேர்க்கப்பட்டவர்கள் தாங்கள் எந்த சூழ் நிலையில் எதற்காக சேர்க்கப்பட்டோம் என்பதை நன்கு உணர்ந்து பயிற்சியில் குறுகிய காலத்தி லேயே கண்டோர் வியக்கும் வண்ணம் ஆர்வம் காட்டி விரைவில் கவாத்து முதலியவைகளை கற்றுத் தேர்ந்து, தம் சேவை நாட்டுக்கு இந்த அவசர காலத்தில் தேவைப்படும்படி செய்ய வேண்டும், என்பதை அவர்களே உணர்ந்தது

தான். இதன் காரணமாக பயிற்சி அளிப்போருக்கு அவர்கள் பொறுப்பு ஓரளவு எளிதாக முடிந்தது.

ஈண்டு தலைமையகமான மணிமுத்தாறு என்ற இடத்தைப்பற்றி ஓரளவு கூற வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இப்பெயரைக் கேட்டவுடனே அங்குள்ள அழகான அணைக்கட்டுதான் பலருக்கும் நினைவில வரும். ஆனால் இப்போது அங்கு சுற்றுலா வருபவர்களும் மற்ற அலுவல் பொருட்டு வரும் அதிகாரிகளும் நாட்டுக்கு நலம் பயக்கும் இரு விஷயங்களை கண்டறிந்து உவகை கொள்கின்றனர். ஒன்று தண்ணீர் நாட்டின் நலனுக்கு அணையால் தேக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மற்றொன்று நாட்டின் பாதுகாப்பு சேவைக்கு தங்களை அற்பணித்துக் கொண்டுள்ள இளைஞர்கள், அதிகாரிகள் கொண்ட த. ஆ. போ. இரண்டாவது அணி போதிய பயிற்சிக்குப் பிறகு தங்கள் அனுபவத்தையும், சேவையின் ஆர்வத்தையும் தேக்கி வைத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதுதான்.

இவர்கள் பயிற்சியின்போது சுற்றுப்புற வட்டாரங்களினின்றும், இளைஞர்களும், சிறிது வயதானவர்களும் தங்கள் வயதையும் பொருட்படுத்தாமல் நாட்டின் பாதுகாப்புத் தேவையை உணர்ந்து ஆர்வத்துடன் முன்வந்து கிராம தொண்டர் படை அமைத்து இரண்டாவது அணி அதிகாரிகள் மூலம் குறுகிய கால பயிற்சி பெற்று சென்றது குறிப்பிடத்தக்க அம்சமாகும். அத்துடன், தொண்டர்படை தமது பயிற்சியை முடித்துக்கொண்டு செல்லும்போது இறுதி நாளில் நமது சட்டமன்ற சபா நாயகர் திரு. செல்லபாண்டியன் அவர்கள் வந்து தலைமை தாங்கி அவர்கள் அணிவகுப்பை ஏற்று பயிற்சி பெற்றோரையும், பயிற்சி அளித்த த. ஆ. போ. இரண்டாவது அணி அதிகாரிகளையும் போற்றிச் சென்றார்கள்.

இவ்வணி துவங்கிய பின்னர் இங்கு உளம் கனிந்து வருகை தந்து முகாமை கௌரவித்த பெரியோர்களில் சிலர் கீழ்க்கண்டவாறு தாங்கள் கண்டதை பார்வையாளர் புத்தகத்தில் ஆங்கிலத்தில் எழுதிச் சென்றதின் தமிழாக்கம் கீழே தரப்பட்டுள்ளது.

தமிழக சட்டமன்ற தலைவர் உயர்திரு. செல்லபாண்டியன் அவர்கள் எழுதியது.

16—4—63.

மணிமுத்தாரிலுள்ள இந்தியா ரிசர்வின் தனி ஆயுத போலீஸ் இரண்டாவது அணியினை பார்த்து உவகையுற்றேன். அவர்கள் 394 நபர்களுக்கு தரைப்படை ராணுவ வேலைகளில் விஞ்ஞான முறைப்படி நல்ல முறையில் பயிற்சி அளித்து வருகிறார்கள். பொறுப்புள்ள அதிகாரிகள் தங்களுக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வேலைகளில் ஆர்வத்தையும், தக்கபடி அக்கறையையும் காட்டுகிறார்கள். நமது ஜவான்களுக்கு அவர்கள் அளிக்கும் பயிற்சி அவர்களை நமது எல்லைப்புறத்தில் பணியாற்றுவதிலும் தேசத்துக்கு பெருமை மிக்க பணியை ஆற்றுவதிலும் தகுதியுடையவர்களாக ஆக்கும் என்பதில் எனக்கு ஐயமில்லை ''

(கையொப்பம்) S. செல்லபாண்டியன்,
ஸ்பீக்கர்,
மதராஸ் லெஜிஸ்லேடிவ் அசம்பிளி.

திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்ட கலெக்டர் திரு H K. காஜி அவர்கள் எழுதியது.

17—5—63.

இன்று காலை தனி ஆயுதபோலீஸ் முகாமை சுற்றி பார்த்து வருவதில் பேருவகை கொண்டேன். இவ்வளவு குறுகிய காலத்தில் இடத்தின் வெளிப்புற தோற்றமே மாறிவிட்டதை அறிய பெரு மகிழ்ச்சியுறறேன். ஜவான்கள் தங்கும் கட்டிடம் சுத்தமாயிருப்பதற்கு ஓர் எடுத்துக்காட்டு இடத்தை நல்ல முறையில் வைப்பதில் அதிகாரிகளும் ஜவான்களும் சிறந்த பணியினை செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். தங்கியிருக்குமிடம் சிறிதாக இருப்பதால் சிறிது நெருக்கடியாக இருக்கிறது. ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் விரைவில் போதுமான இடவசதி கிடைக்கும் என்று நம்புகிறேன். ஜவான்

கள் தோட்ட வேலைகளிலும் விளையாட்டு பந்தயங்களிலும் கலை சம்பந்தப்பட்ட விஷயங்களிலும் ஆர்வமுள்ளவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அத்துடன் அவர்கள் நடத்தை மிக உயர்வாக இருக்கிறது. பட்டாலியன் முழுவதும் அங்கு நிரந்தரமாக இருக்கப்போவதை அறிய உண்மையாகவே நான் மகிழ்ச்சியுறுகிறேன். காப்பு அலுவல் புரிவோர் சிறந்த முறையில் உடையணிந்திருக்கிறார்கள். என்னை அன்பாக அழைத்து சுற்றிக் காண்பித்த அதிகாரிகளுக்கு எனது நன்றி. இந்த முகாமுக்கு சகல நலன்களும் அமைய விழைகின்றேன்.

(கையொப்பம்) H. K. காஜி
17—5—63
கலெக்டர் திருநெல்வேலி.

தமிழக ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன அமைச்சர் கனம் S. M. A. மஜீத் அவர்கள் எழுதியது.

18—5—63

"இன்று முகாமை பார்வையிட்டேன். சகல நலன்களும் அமைய விரும்புகிறேன்."

(கையொப்பம்) S. M. A. மஜீத்
18—5—63

இவைகளினின்றும் இவ்வணி சிறந்த முறையில் துவங்கப்பெற்று முன்னேறுகிறது என்பது வெளிப்படை. இதற்கிடையில் போதிய இடவசதியின்மை என்ற பிரச்னையையும் சமாளித்தாக வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதற்கு வேண்டிய தக்க நடவடிக்கைகளும் அதிகாரிகளால் எடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. அவ்வப்போது இடவசதியின்மை பொருட்டு இங்குள்ள அதிகாரிகள் அனுப்பிவரும் திட்டங்களை சீர்தூக்கிப் பார்த்து ஆவனவற்றை அரசினர் காலம் தாழ்த்தாமல் செய்வர் என்று நம்பப்படுகிறது.

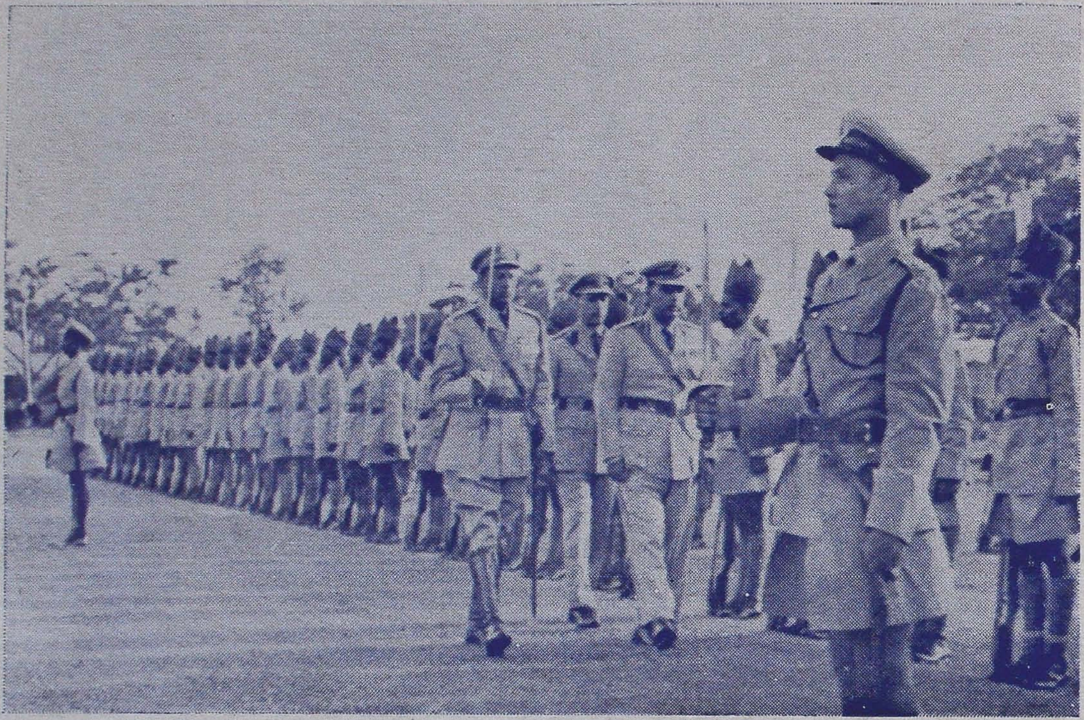
'மறமானம் மாண்ட வழிச்செலவு தேற்றம்
என நான்கே எமம் படைக்கு"

என்ற தெய்வப் புலவர் திருவள்ளுவர் கூற்றுக் கேற்ப இவ்வணி எவ்வாற்றானும் வீரம், மானம், சிறந்த வழியில் நடக்கும் தன்மை, தலைவரால் முற்றும் நம்பி ஐயம் திரிபு அற தெளியப்படுதல் ஆகிய குணங்களில் குன்றுமல் நாட்டுக்கு நலம் பயக்கும் வகையில் மேற்கொண்ட பணியினை ஒப்பற்ற முறையில் செயலாற்றி மிளிர எல்லாம் வல்ல இறையின் திருவருள் கூட்டுவிக்குமாக.

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*எத்தனைத்தான் ஏற்றமான பொருள்களும் பரிசுகளும் கிடைத்தாலும், மக்களின் அன்புக்கும் வாஞ்சைக்கும் மேலானது ஒன்றுமே இருக்க முடியாது.*

—ஜவஹர்லால் நேரு.



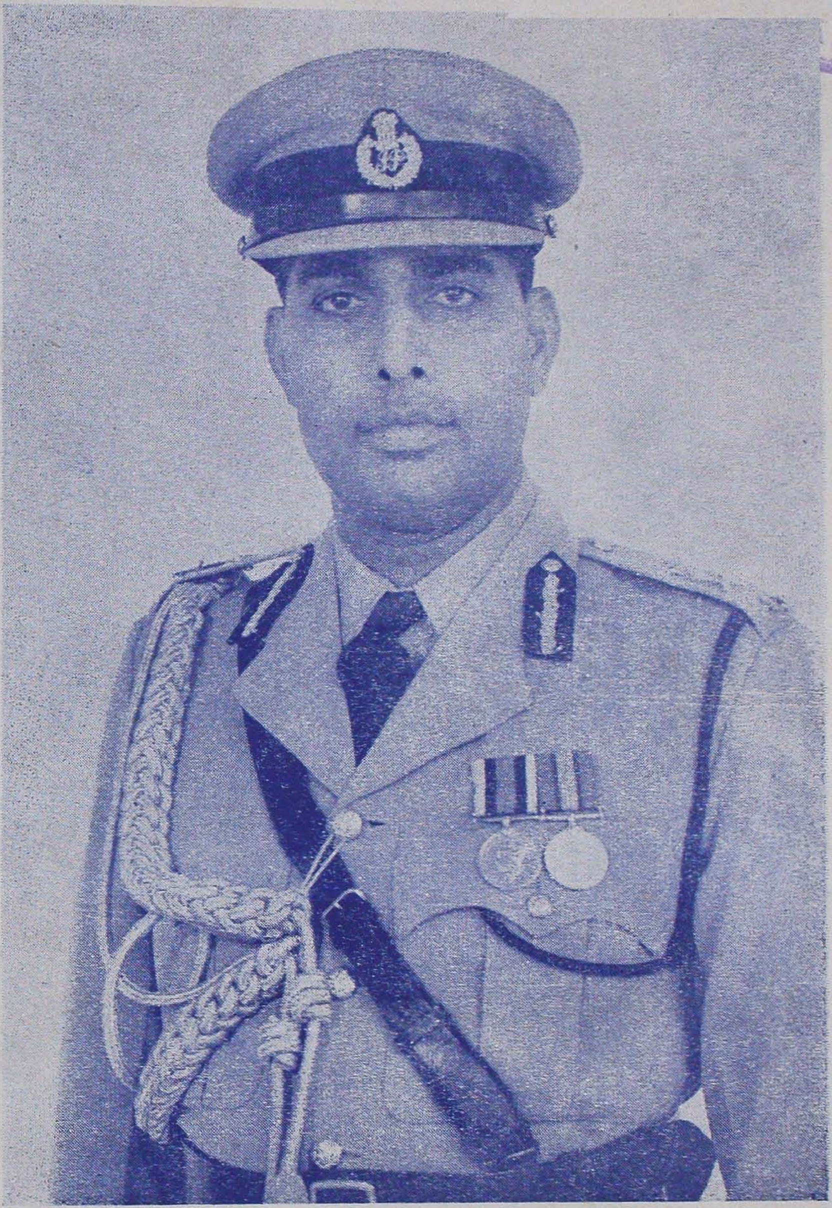
***Passing-out Parade to***

Sri S. BALAKRISHNA SHETTY, B.Sc. (Hons.), I.P.,

*Out going Inspector-General of Police, Madras*

*on*

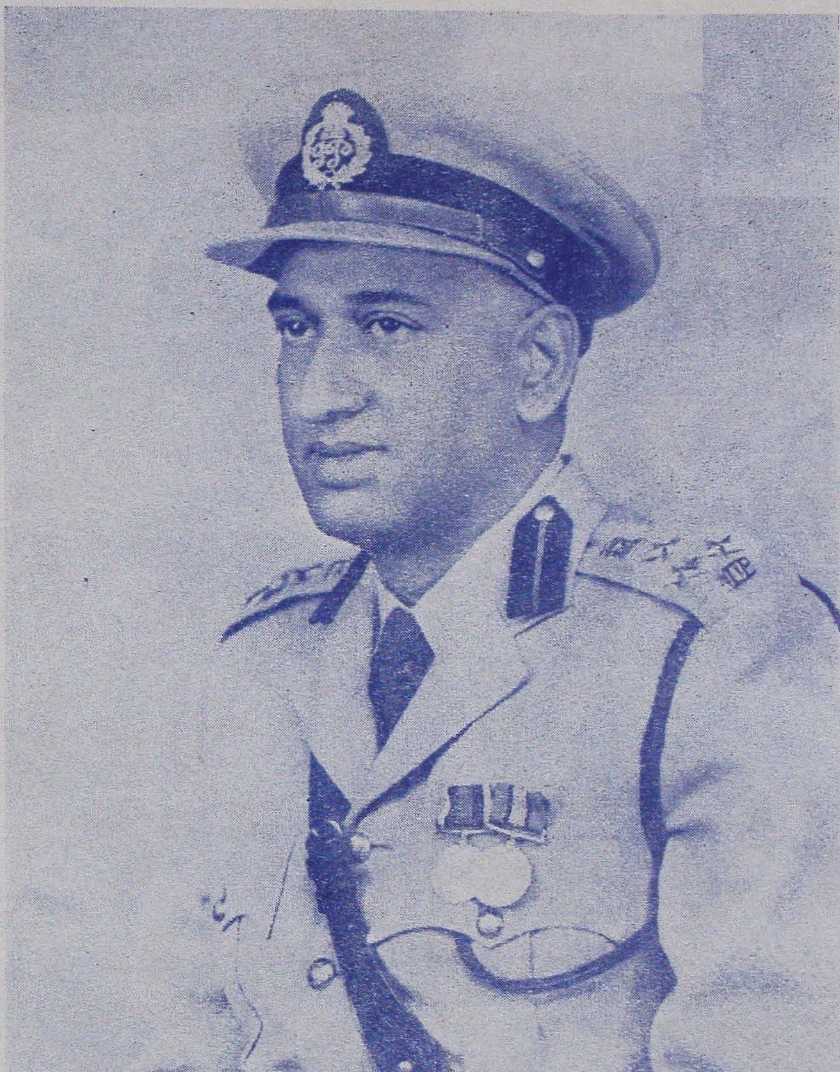
*1st September, 1964.*



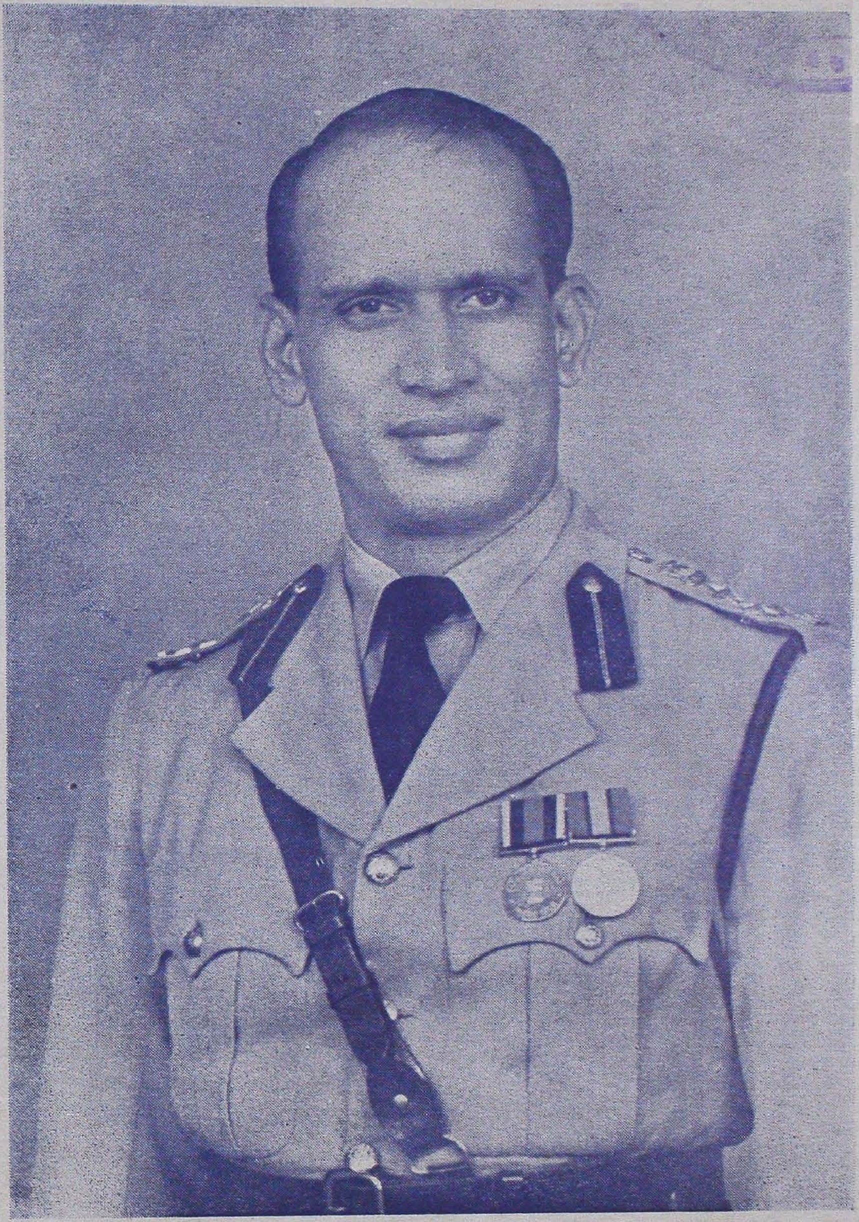
Sri S. BALAKRISHNA SHETTY, B.Sc. (Hons)., I.P.

***Inspector-General of Police, Madras.***

(out-going)



Sri R. M. MAHADEVAN, M.A., B.Sc., I.P.
***Director of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Madras State.***



Sri F. V. ARUL, B.A., I.P.

***Inspector-General of Police, Madras.***